The New-York Times.

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FROM THE SOUTH.

Important News from Mississippi.

Gen. Sherman Falling Back on Vicksburgh.

His Movement Considered a Feint to Draw Troops from Johnston.

Rebel Alarm at Grant's Movements in Georgia.

Appointment of Gen. Bragg as Commander-in-Chief.

We have received files of Richmond papers from Feb. 23 to Feb. 29, inclusive, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The intelligence concerning Gen. SHERMAN'S movements which we find in the Southern papers is fragmentary, contradictory, and more or less indefinite, but from a multitude of dispatches we take the following, from which we gather, that SHERMAN is now on his way back to Vicksburgh:

SHERMAN'S FORCES RETREATING TO VICKSBURGH.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 26.

We have important news this morning from SHERMAN'S expedition. An official dispatch was received at the War Department last night, from Gen. POLK, *stating that Sherman's forces had evacuated Meridian, and were retreating in two columns in the direction of Vicksburgh.* It is supposed that the Yankee Commander, finding his designs on Mobile frustrated and his cavalry reinforcements intercepted, and being in distress for supplies, was forced to abandon his expedition and betake himself to the desperate expedient of a retreat through a country stripped of its supplies and laid waste by his advance. Whether he can accomplish a retreat with success, remains to be seen. The whole country from Jackson to Meridian is said to be devastated. It is said that in Hinds, Rankin, Clinton, Brandon and Jackson, not a single house is left standing except the public buildings. Along SHERMAN'S line of advance the farms were laid waste, the fences destroyed, and residences given to the flames. The Yankee commander is reported to have boasted in a speech before he left Memphis, that he would subdue the spirit of the people of Mississippi by a system of barbarities never before practiced upon any people. There are now likely to react upon their guilty author; and his retreat lies through the desert he had left in his rear.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTHWEST.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 27.

Our Southern exchanges bring us but little as to the situation of affairs in Mississippi. The accounts we get represent SHERMAN'S entire army as certainly retreating to Vicksburgh. A special dispatch from De Soto to the Mobile *Register* says:

An intelligent citizen of Enterprise, held in custody by the enemy during their stay, expressed the opinion that the entire army will move toward Vicksburgh.

After burning the bridge this side of Quitman, and the public buildings and some private houses in the town, the enemy returned to Enterprise.

Yesterday morning the whole force at Enterprise *moved off toward Meridian.*

Another dispatch from De Soto says:

"A person from Enterprise to-day states that parties who have *come through from Meridian report that the Yankees left that place yesterday morning, going west.*"

DEMOPOLIS, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The enemy's forces along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad are making a retrograde movement in the direction of the Mississippi River. Their mounted infantry in North Mississippi are also retiring, being closely pressed by Gens. FORREST and LEE.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Sunday, Feb. 21.

The main column of the enemy is still at Meridian. A detachment has occupied Lauderdale, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A portion of a column of mounted infantry have occupied Aberdeen.

From the Montgomery Mail, Feb. 18.

The enemy, on arriving at Meridian, appears to have put on his "thinking cap." For two days he has made no serious advance in any direction. Meanwhile, our army is reported to have crossed the Tombigbee river at Moscow, and at present, to be in position on this side. The purpose of the enemy are still shrouded in mystery. Everything is mere conjecture as to his probable movements.

THE ENEMY STILL ADVANCING FROM MERIDIAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 25.

Rumors report the enemy still advancing from Meridian, but the accounts are conflicting in this statement. One rumor represents the enemy to have reached Cuba station, twenty miles east of Meridian, but the *Mississippian* contradicts this, and says:

"It is certain, however, that SHERMAN has not advanced to Cuba Station, twenty miles east of Meridian. If he had, his stay would be short there, as there is but little left in Lauderdale County to sustain either man or beast. The enemy do not seem desirous of venturing into the unproductive and sterile country lying between Meridian and Memphis. To-morrow may bring something definite—news, perhaps, of the enemy's retreat or of his continued advance toward Selma. Having met with but little resistance thus far, SHERMAN may conclude to push on for Selma and Montgomery, only pausing at Meridian to obtain reinforcements from some other point."

A dispatch from Enterprise says:

"There has been no movement of the enemy in this direction. The general opinion among well-informed persons from the vicinity of the Yankees, seems to be that their purpose is to continue their march, centrally, toward Selma, where they expect to meet another column, and thence move forward to the rear of Gen. JOHNSTON."

For contra, the *Mississippian* of a late date says:

"We learn from persons from Demopolis that Gen. POLK has crossed the Tombigbee at Moscow, 100 miles below Demopolis, with his army—with the exception of Gen. FRANCE'S Division, which is at Demopolis. It is expected that the enemy will be checked at the Tombigbee, and that a battle will take place there in a day or two. The banks of the Tombigbee furnish excellent natural fortifications and a splendid line of defence. It may, however, be stood policy to allow the enemy to cross the Tombigbee. It is to be remembered to do so, has been, in the Confederacy, certain, if our commanders and troops meet public expectation. If his force is no larger than the telegraph makes it, there is no escape for him except through the supineness of the people and soldiery, or the most extraordinary want of skill in our commanders."

THE EVACUATION OF MERIDIAN.

From the Mobile Register.

A private dispatch from Enterprise, dated last evening, states that our forces evacuated Meridian Sunday morning. The Government property was all saved, and nearly, if not all, the machinery of the railroad company. Our troops retired in good order in the direction of the Bigbee River. The last train above on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad passed Meridian at one P. M., yesterday, and reported the enemy in full view, just entering the town. The train was fired on, and no effort was made to stop or delay it.

From the Selma Mississippian.

Sunday forenoon LEE entered the place with a portion of his cavalry, and destroyed everything we could not carry off that would be of any service to the enemy. A cavalry fight took place in town, resulting in the enemy's defeat. LEE drove them back to the infantry support, and that evening Meridian was given to them, cleared of all the Government property, as well as railroad cars and locomotives. LEE was compelled to burn some of the rolling stock that could not be got away.

From the Mobile Register.

Everything was saved at Meridian, including two thousand bales of Government cotton, several hundred hogsheads of sugar, immense supplies of Commissary, Quartermaster and Ordnance stores.

THE EFFECT OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

A gentleman who was with POLK'S command when it fell back from Morton, and left Meridian on the 11th, brings us sorrowful intelligence of the ravages committed by SHERMAN in his march through Mississippi. He is carrying out his threat in his late Memphis speech, that he would make the people feel his power. Raymond, Clinton, all of Jackson except the public buildings, Brandon, and even the little village of Morton, were given to the flames. On the route many dwellings and all the outbuildings and farming utensils were destroyed. He decree to make the people dependent, with a view to make submission to the military government he proposes to establish a necessity. The Yankees burned about ninety stores and vacant houses in Jackson. Gen. WIRT ADAMS came upon and destroyed about fifty wagons, killing mules and drivers with pistols.

THE LATE CAVALRY FIGHT IN MISSISSIPPI.

DEMOPOLIS, Friday, Feb. 26.

Later intelligence from Mississippi says that Gen. FORREST'S forces, during the recent engagement near Okolona, did not exceed 3,000, while that of the enemy is estimated at 10,000. Late in the evening of the 22d the latter formed three separate lines and made a desperate stand. They made three charges, in each of which they recoiled and were driven back with great slaughter. Many of them passed through our lines and were captured. The next morning the road was lined with sutlers' stores, dead horses and Yankees.

Gen. FORREST'S command was too tired to continue the pursuit. Gen. GHOLSON, with six or seven hundred State troops, arrived and went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands. Among our wounded is Col. BARRAU of BELL'S Brigade, severely in the breast. Gen. GHOLSON captured many prisoners, small arms, sabres, saddles, and was pursuing their routed columns above Pontotoc.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 25.

We learn that in the evacuation of Meridian by our troops there was no loss of public stores or ammunition, these having been removed in good time to Demopolis.

The *Mississippian* says that the best estimate it has of the force of the enemy is as follows: Two columns of infantry, of 36,000 men, and 15,000 cavalry. The advance guard consists of cavalry, followed by a column of infantry—then the wagon train, consisting of 1,200 wagons, guarded on either side by a file of men four deep—then another column of infantry, with cavalry in the rear.

Gen. POLK telegraphed yesterday that our cavalry had got between SHERMAN and his cavalry reinforcements, and had probably by that time engaged them; and he expresses a moral assurance of the success of the expedition.

AFFAIRS AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The enemy opened fire on Fort Powell at 10½ o'clock this morning. A dispatch this evening says that six mortars and four gunboats shelled all day, firing three hundred and sixty-four shots. No casualties and no damage.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 27.

Now that Sherman's force is dispersed or withdrawn, there appears to be but little anxiety as to anything FARRAGUT may accomplish with his fleet of Mobile. He would find it very difficult to get his vessels through the shallow waters of the passes and the forts. The Mobile *Register* remarks: "His '*Hartford* frigates' and his monitors 'can have no place in the picture,' and we have nets enough set for his smaller crafts. He must come here then with a large army, and he must come to encounter the best Confederate troops behind the best and strongest works that have been erected in the South.

From the Mobile Register, Feb. 18.

A private letter from Fort Powell, to the editor of this paper, says: "The excitement here has subsided this morning. Commodore FARRAGUT, with his fleet, was at Grant's Pass (twenty-four miles below here) yesterday, and sent over a few of his *cards* at Fort Powell, but hauled off again in the evening. This was, probably, on account of the water being so low that they could not get over the bar. There has been a strong north wind for the past few days, which drives the tide out, and from that cause the water is probably lower on the bar than it has been for some time. Should the wind change to the south a different stage of water may be anticipated."

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF MOBILE.

A correspondent writes of the fortifications of Mobile:—"The fortifications at Mobile are being pushed forward to completion, and are of the most formidable nature, being almost *the first self-enfilading works* properly and scientifically constructed in all our numerous besieged places. A *comparatively* small force of infantry—nearly all of whom are also drilled as artillerists—will be enabled to hold these works against almost any attack. Gen. POLK'S main force, outside of Mobile, are near 'Chunk Station,' but a portion of the army has been sent to reinforce Enterprise."

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. FINNEGAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 24.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. Feb. 21.

To the President:

I have just received the following dispatch from Gen. FINNEGAN, dated yesterday:

I met the enemy in full force to-day, under Gen. SEYMOUR, and defeated him with great loss. I captured five pieces of artillery, hold possession of the battle-field, and the killed and wounded of the enemy. My cavalry are in pursuit. I do not know precisely the number of prisoners, as they are being brought in constantly. My whole loss will not, I think, exceed two hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Among them I mourn the loss of many brave officers and men.

I understand that Gen. FINNEGAN also captured many small arms.

(Signed,) JOHN MILTON, Governor.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 25.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday. Though it adds no precise particulars to those already known, it gives a glowing confirmation to our success:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23—2:15 P. M.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

The latest reports from Gen. FINNEGAN give no particulars of the victory at Occum Pond, except that he has taken all of the enemy's artillery, some five or six hundred stand of small arms already collected, and that the roads for three miles are strewed with the enemy's dead and wounded.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

GEN. BRAGG COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 22.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.—Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG is assigned to duty at the Seat of Government, and, under direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

By order of the Secretary of War. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

For several months an unofficial correspondence has been going on between Gen. BUTLER and Mr. OULD, the rebel Exchange Commissioner, on the matter of exchanges. This correspondence has resulted in a declaration of exchange of all rebel prisoners, delivered at City Point prior to Jan. 24.

KILPATRICK'S MOVEMENTS.

Nothing reliable has reached Washington this evening concerning KILPATRICK'S movements. There was a report at Brandy Station to-day, brought in by a deserter, that our cavalry had torn up several miles of the track of the Virginia Central Railroad between Louisa Court-house and Tolersville. A deserter further states that troops which had been dispatched to Richmond to defend it against our cavalry were obliged to return, owing to a break in the road. Several bridges were destroyed. The rebels cannot repair the damage in less time than ten days. We shall probably hear of KILPATRICK at Suffolk.

STILL ANOTHER DRAFT.

The Provost-Marshal-General to-day informed a member of Congress that a *new draft* would be ordered as soon as the present one was filled.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN AT WASHINGTON.

Admiral DAHLGREN arrived here this evening in cog. It is rumored that he has been relieved from the command of the iron-clad fleet off Charleston. Admiral FARRAGUT will probably be appointed to succeed him.

BOUNTIES IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

By order of the Secretary of War, all soldiers who shall enlist or be reënlisted into the regular army for the period of three years, are entitled to a bounty of $400, to be paid as follows:

1. Upon enlistment they shall be paid one month's pay in advance, $12. First installment of bounty, $50. Premium, $2. Total on enlistment, $64. 2. At the first regular pay-day after two months' service an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50. 3. At the first regular pay-day after six months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50. 4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50. 5. At the first regular pay-day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid. 6. At the first regular pay-day after two years' service an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50. 7. At the first regular pay-day after two years' and a half service an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50. 8. At the expiration of three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid, $75.

HOSTAGES EXCHANGED.

Capts. SAWYER and FAYEN, who were sentenced to death by the rebel authorities at Richmond, in retaliation for the hanging of two spies, by Gen. BURNSIDE, have been exchanged.

THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Senate Military Committee, after disposing of a large number of military appointments, took up the House Bill extending the bounties to the 1st of April. The committee, not having any definite information upon the subject, and not knowing the views of the War Department in reference to it, addressed a letter to-day to the Secretary of WAR for the purpose of learning what legislation the department required. The Committee reported back to-day several nominations for confirmations, among them the name of Gen. GRANT for Lieutenant-General.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The WAYS and MEANS Committee to-day had under consideration the Deficiency Bill. The committee reported against several of the Senate's amendments, and asked for a committee of conference. The Senate added to this bill some eighty millions deficiencies in the war and navy estimates. There is little, if any, prospect of getting up the gold bill this week, as a single objection will postpone it from day to day.

THE PROPOSED AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was to-day before the House Special Committee on the Air Line Railroad to New-York. He stated the condition of the road at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, and that since that time they had added upward of eighteen miles of double-track, and had carried as high as four hundred cars of freight per day. Their facilities, he contends, are amply sufficient for the present wants of the country, and that to build another road it will take at least three years and cost over six millions of dollars. Mr. FELTON, President of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Road, was before the committee to-night. He claims that his road is nearest to an air line of any that can be built between Baltimore and Philadelphia; that the bridge over the Susquehanna is rapidly being completed, and that another track will shortly be laid.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

THE WHISKY BILL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The free Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Whisky Bill ordered to-day, consists of Senators Sherman, Clarke and Hendricks, and Representatives Morrill, Kasson and Spaulding. The Senate having disagreed to the House instructions to fix whisky on hand for sale, and the House having, in effect, receded from them, the committee will have an unembarrassed or free conference.

THE DRAFT TO COMMENCE ON THE 10TH INST.

The following circular was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1864.

Boards of Enrollment will commence on the 10th inst. to make the draft in all sub-districts which had not filled their quotas before the 1st inst. All volunteers who may enlist before the draft is actually made, *will be deducted from the quotas by the* Board of Enrollment, in accordance with orders to be given on each case by the A. A. Provost-Marshals-General of the States. If the quota shall not be filled by the first draft, the board shall make further drafts until the entire quota is obtained.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, unanimously confirmed the nomination of ULYSSES S. GRANT, now a Major-General in the military service, to be Lieutenant-General in the army of the United States.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

JOHN K. BARNES was also confirmed as Medical Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, in the army of the United States.

OTHER NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

HENRY DRALINGER, to be Collector of the Internal Revenue in the District of Oregon, and H. L. NOWELL, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Tennessee; WM. MCALLEN, of Missouri, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central Superintendency; And the following to be Indian Agents: J. E. UPSON, of Kansas, for the Blackfeet and the other neighboring tribes; ALFRED R. ELDER, of Washington Territory, for the Territory, and ROBERT W. FURNAS, of Nebraska Territory, for the Omaha Agency.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

RECORD OF THE NAVY ADVISORY BOARD.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a copy, in answer to the resolution, of the record of the proceedings of the Advisory Board appointed under the Act of July 16, 1862. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

LIENS UPON VESSELS.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, praying that the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1803, entitled "An Act to protect liens upon vessels in certain cases," be extended. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a petition from the citizens of Ohio, praying for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill to encourage foreign immigration was taken up. He submitted some amendments which were adopted, and the bill passed.

LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the act of July, 1862, to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the United States Navy. This bill requires the establishment by a board of examiners senior to the person examined, of the mental, moral and professional fitness of the candidate for nomination to any office lower than Commodore. If an officer fails in the examination, he is to be placed on the retired list. No further appointments upon the active list are allowed till the number is reduced to that now required by law.

PAY OF MILITARY CADETS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill in relation to the pay of cadets at the Military Academy, with amendments.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works, heretofore commenced by authority; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill provides for the expense of dredging by steam in Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie and Michigan, and for the improvements in the harbors of the three last named.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ARMIES.

Mr. WILKINSON, (Union,) of Minnesota, rising to a personal explanation, read from the Boston *Post* a recent speech of Gov. ANDREW in Faneuil Hall, criticising a recent speech of his in the Senate Chamber. In recriminate to the comparative merits of the Eastern and Western armies. He denounced the sketch of this speech from Gov. ANDREW quoted as garbled, and said that he should have been assured of its authenticity before arraigning him for having spoken a word in derogation of the troops from the East. Mr. WILKINSON then read from the *Globe* the remarks he made in the Senate the other day, in which he implied the repeated want of success of the Army of the Potomac in the want of capacity on the part of the officers, and not to any want of courage on the part of the men.

[Mr. WILKINSON proceeded to comment at length upon the management of the armies, and at the conclusion of his remarks, Messrs. JOHNSON, WADE, WILSON and ARCHER made remarks of an interesting character, which our crowded space compels us to omit this morning.—ED. TIMES.]

THE FLORIDA DISASTER.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (Dem.,) of Indiana, in view of the subject presented in the debate, offered a joint resolution of inquiry into the late disaster in Florida, and under whose direction it was made. Adopted.

THE WHISKY BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, (Union,) of Ohio, called up the subject of the disagreeing votes on the Whisky Bill. He called attention to the message from the House, and offered a resolution that the request of the House, for another Committee of Conference, with instructions to agree upon a tax of not less than 20 or at the most 40 cents on spirits or domestic liquors on hand, be acquiesced in.

A lengthy debate ensued on the question as to the proper parliamentary mode in a proceeding of this kind.

Mr. SHERMAN'S resolution was rejected.

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Wilkinson, Wilson—13.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Harding, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wright—23.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) thought they had better get rid of the whole subject as it was evident the Senate and the House could not agree, and let the matter come up in a new bill.

He moved that the subject be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was rejected.

Finally, a motion of Mr. CONNESS, that the Senate disagree to the resolutions of instructions prepared by the House, and agree to a free committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, was adopted.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

PROTECTION TO OVERLAND EMIGRATION.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $40,000 for military protection to the overland emigrants to the Pacific States and Territories.

The route is through the Indian country, a distance of six or eight hundred miles, and is infested by robbers and highwaymen.

PERSONALITIES.

Mr. MCCLURE, of Missouri, (Union,) asked leave to make an hour's speech relative to the personalities of his colleagues. Messrs. KING and BLAIR, but objection was made.

LARCENY OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire whether there is any statute punishing larceny of public property by any Federal court, when the crime is not committed on the high seas or in places where the United States have not exclusive jurisdiction; and whether there is any statute to punish the murder of any officer of the United States unless the act is committed in places over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) asked, but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution calling on the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of War to furnish the names of all persons arrested and confined in forts and prisons who have not been tried or convicted by any civil or criminal court, and also the names of those who have been banished to the rebellious States.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill to develop the mineral resources of the public domain. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

VENEZUELA AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a resolution was adopted calling upon the President of the United States to communicate all correspondence not already transmitted, relative to Mexican and Venezuelan affairs.

INDEMNIFICATION FOR WAR LOSSES.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill declaring that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction of or depredations on property by the army and navy engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, (Union,) said the Court of Claims had decided that under the existing law they would take the jurisdiction of claims in all cases where officers of the army and navy have taken and used property without giving the owners certificates, and also where the claims grow out of the use or depredation of property in the Border States. He proposed an amendment authorizing the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General to take testimony, and if satisfied the property was destroyed by or applied to the use of the United States, to direct the Third Auditor to adjust and settle the accounts. He also proposed, if this should not be agreed to, to substitute a bill, reported from the Committee of Claims, proposing the appointment of commissioners and solicitors to investigate and report upon claims in the districts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Ohio Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) caused to be read, a letter from Solicitor WHITING, in relation to the large number of cases which had been referred to him, and which he had declined to consider. Solicitor WHITING says that by far the larger portion of these claims are from disloyal States, for every variety of property, some of which has been condemned as proper objects of prize; and, what is singular, every claimant professes to be loyal, although some of them are known to the War Department as being actually engaged in the rebellion. Were they to regard the evidence presented as proof of loyalty, it is doubtful whether there ever was a disloyal person in the seceded States. With regard to the general character of the claims they are so gross and outrageous as to stamp them with fraud, the idea seeming to be entertained that it was fair game to rob the Treasury. In relation to the extent of the claims, hundreds of millions of dollars would be required to pay them. If these were now settled it would be impossible for the War Department to carry on the war for three months longer. As much danger was to be apprehended from the cormorants on the Treasury as from the armed rebels.

Solicitor WHITING says in conclusion: "We ought not to allow any court or tribunal to pass on these claims, however small the amount may be, and the Government should not now commit itself to acknowledge their validity."

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) acquiesced in the views above expressed by Solicitor WHITING, and referred to the character of a single claim from Fairfax County, Va., the woman presenting her petition to the Court of Claims, stating that there is due her $30,000 was for compensation for negroes that had run away. We should not now take jurisdiction of such a mass of claims, involving so much pecuniary outlay.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, replied, characterizing the letter of Solicitor WHITING as a "calumnious report." In relation to Maryland, he (THOMAS) knew from observation that farms had been devastated by order of our military officers, and not one claim in twenty had been paid, or certificates given that they would be paid. He (THOMAS) did not believe that the payment of honest claims would seriously embarrass our military operations.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) advocated the bill as it was reported, and expressed himself in favor of considering kindred matters separately.

Mr. SQUIRE, of Ohio, (Union,) offered an amendment, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims *to cases where certificates have been given by military officers, and where the evidence is clear that the* property taken was used or applied to the benefit of the Government.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Grider, Blair, Wilson and Whaley.

The House agreed to the amendment of Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, which provides that all claims for Quartermasters' stores may be submitted to the Quartermaster-General, and all claims for subsistence to the Commissary-General, accompanied by a proof, and it is made the duty of those officers to examine the claims, and if found correct they are to be referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for payment, which shall be final and conclusive. It also provides for the ascertainment of claims by the appointment of a commissioner and solicitor for each of the districts prescribed in the amendment. Care is to be taken to exclude disloyal citizens, and all claims not presented within three years, are to be excluded.

A message was received from the Senate that that body had disagreed to the House instructions to the latter's Committee of Conference on the Whisky Bill, and asked a free Committee of Conference. This was agreed to by the House.

Pending the question on the passage of the bill in relation to claims which had been under consideration nearly the entire session, the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Success of Gen. Custer's Cavalry Movement.

Our Force Advances to Charlottesville.

Brilliant Cavalry Charge on a Rebel Camp.

Return of the Expedition Without Loss.

Rumors from General Kilpatrick's Column.

His Force Supposed to be in the Vicinity of Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, March 2.

Gen. CUSTER started with a force of cavalry, on Sunday, to make a reconnoissance toward Gordonsville, the Sixth Corps, under Gen. SEDGWICK, following in support. He passed through Madison Court-house on Monday morning, and reaching Wolfton, a few miles beyond, encountered a rebel picket, which he captured. Passing across the Rapidan and Ravanna rivers in the direction of Charlottesville, he met the enemy within three miles of the latter place, where he charged a body of cavalry under Gen. STUART, driving them a considerable distance. Capt. ABE, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, (Regulars,) charged on a rebel camp near this place, with 60 men, drove the enemy, burned their tents, six caissons and two barges, and retreated without the loss of a man. This was one of the boldest fights our cavalry has made during the war.

Finding his small force opposed by infantry, STUART'S Cavalry and several batteries, which opened upon him, and that a number of trains had just arrived with troops to oppose his advance, he determined to return.

After crossing the Ravanna River, he burned the bridge, destroyed three flouring mills filled with grain, and fell back toward the Rapidan, but his battery horses giving out, he had to halt for the night. On nearing the Rapidan, the next morning he met a large body of rebel cavalry on the road to Burton's Ford, and skirmished with them for a time. He found the rebels had concentrated their forces at this point, when he suddenly wheeled, and taking the road to Banks' Ford, crossed without opposition. The enemy followed some distance, but failed to inflict any damage.

Gen. CUSTER and his force returned to camp to-day with only four men wounded slightly, and one rather badly. He captured and brought in about 30 prisoners, a large number of negroes, some 200 horses, and besides, destroyed a large quantity of valuable stores at Stanardsville. A number of rebels were wounded in the skirmish near the Rapidan.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Chronicle*, from Culpepper to-day, says: "Gen. CUSTER, with 1,500 picked men, in light marching order, left Culpepper Court-house about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

The Sixth and Third Corps marched from their Winter quarters earlier in the day; the former halted at Madison Court-house, and threw out a strong cordon of pickets, while the latter bivouacked in the neighborhood of James City, and held the line of the Robertson's road.

About 2 A. M. the raiders left their resting-place near James City, and took the road for Charlottesville. The men had been picked from MEAGHER'S and GARGE'S divisions, and were well mounted. When they marched up the steep banks of the Ravenna River, their crossing was unknown and altogether unexpected. Before us (the correspondent says) was a large cavalry camp, the huts arranged with mathematical precision and soldierly regularity. On one side the horses were quietly standing; on the other side pieces of artillery were parked with all the appurtenances neatly arranged and in close proximity to the caissons. The Fifth Regular Regiment of Gen. MEAGHER'S old brigade, led the van, Capt. ABE, with one squad ron, dashed among the comfortable looking huts with reckless precipitancy, and scattered the occupants in all directions. He ordered the men to destroy all they could, and they obeyed their instructions to the very letter—neither axes nor rat-tailed files could be found in his command. It was impossible to spike the guns, or chop the gun-carriages to pieces, so they contented themselves with blowing up the caissons and destroying the camp. In the meantime the enemy were rallying with the rapidity and zeal of GARE at the call of their chief. Several pieces of artillery were belching forth their destructive notes at audacious invaders, and the main body of Gen. CUSTER'S command coming up, the enemy were driven a short distance to give us foothold on the crest of the same hill with themselves between our troops and the town the enemy were gathering in great forces, everything warned us to get away as soon as possible lest it might be our lot to get surrounded. They had telegraphed from Charlottesville to Orange Court-House that unarmed visitors were there, and aid was needed to expel them from the neighborhood. The answer to these dispatches came toward evening in shape of five car loads of infantry. There was nothing left us now but speedy retreat. Horses were wheeled about, and toward sunset the Ravenna was recrossed, and the bridge burned. All the mills that could be found in the neighborhood were destroyed. In returning, the advance was given to Col. SPENCER, who commanded the brigade of 500 men, chosen from Gen. GARGE'S division. The night was very dark, and the rain that continued to fall was mingled with sleet.

Gen. CUSTER, who followed with 1,000 men, who composed the remnant of his command, got lost in the thick gloom. For some time they attempted to blunder through a deep and muddy ravine, into which they had entrayed; but when they thought of the two pieces of artillery, all hope of getting through with them was given up. SPENCER, with his 500 men, continued on their course, which, luckily for them, was correct; and about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning they reached our infantry pickets outside of Madison Court-house.

Gen. CUSTER, finding it impossible to proceed further, bivouacked that night in the woods. While he halted, his horses and refreshed his men, Gen. SPENCE, with 2,000 cavalrymen of WADE'S and FITZHUGH LEE'S Brigades, was marching forward his rear. Next morning, about 9 o'clock, Gen. CUSTER marched on toward the right road having found it and marched upon it a short distance, when he discovered that SPENCE, with his rugged but indefatigable followers, had succeeded in getting into his rear. As they neared Stanardsville, which is about 18 miles from the picturesque little village of Madison, the rebel cavalry were seen drawing in line across the road. This meant hostility. For some time the officers of our little command were at a loss what to do. The object of their wonderful and dangerous raid was to draw the rebel cavalry away from the Central Road to Richmond, but they had no intention of drawing them so far to their rear. All that bothered our troops was the section of RAMSEY'S Battery, and that slightly impeded their progress. In general council it was proposed to throw these two Parrott guns into the nearest and deepest ditch; but Gen. CUSTER, protesting, declared he would fight his way through. He ordered a charge, which was led by him in person. The rebels stood their ground manfully, but our two guns now opened on them, and completed their discomfiture, that was fast coming their fleet to waver.

They fled hastily, and our men pursued them hotly, but they reached another road which afforded us a chance for egress. Three rebels were killed in the charge and a considerable number wounded. Many prisoners fell into our hands, some of whom succeeded in making their escape.

Col. SPENCER hearing the firing in the direction of Stanardsville, and knowing it must be CUSTER, started back with his baggage, horses and wearied men to the relief of the beleaguered party. They proceeded till the enemy was met, and CUSTER discovered to be safe, when they also retreated, without damage.

This expedition was highly successful. The diversion created in favor of Gen. KILPATRICK could not have been greater.

The Third and Sixth Corps remained on the open ground exposed to all the inclemency of the weather. At one time Gen. SEDGWICK was of a line how to proceed.

No intelligence has been received from Gen. CUSTER. These troops had consumed their county more of supplies while clouds assumed a more gloomy aspect. At last everything was discovered to be progressing favorably, and the infantry are by this time on the homeward march.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S COLUMN.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

Nothing is officially known of the whereabouts of Gen. KILPATRICK. It is said in well-informed circles, that on Monday he was in Spottsylvania Court-house, which, according to the *Gazette*, is fifty-six miles from Richmond. An officer who arrived here to-night from the Army of Potomac, reports that when last heard from, he was within eighteen miles of Richmond. This, however, may be mere surmise, as there is no communication, by which such a fact could be ascertained. CUSTER'S movement was to deceive or draw off the attention of the enemy, while KILPATRICK journeyed in another direction.

The supposition is he got a fair start, with no danger in his rear.

He has certainly had sufficient time to reach Richmond if such was a part of the plan of operations.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

THE FREE-STATE TICKET SUCCESSFUL.

Hon. Michael Hahn Chosen Governor by 3,000 Majority.

FORT RESSEL, Tuesday, Feb. 23.
THE CAIRO, Wednesday, March 2.

The election, yesterday, resulted in the triumph of the Straight Free State ticket. Hon. MICHAEL HAHN being elected Governor by about 3,000 majority, out of a vote of over 6,000. There is great rejoicing by the Free State party. There were illuminations and cannon firing last night.

Louisiana is a free State!

THE SINKING OF THE HOUSATONIC.

The Torpedo Boat also Destroyed.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 2.

Richmond papers have been received at the *American* Office, from which it appears that the torpedo boat which sank the Housatonic must have been also lost.

The Charleston papers of the 27th speak of having only ascertained the cause of the sinking of the *Housatonic* from captured Yankees. They had previously supposed the vessel had sunk in a storm, and only learnt that the torpedo-boat had been successful ten days after the occurrence, which it will be remembered was on the 17th. The torpedo was commanded by Lieut. DUNN, of Mobile.

Affairs in Arkansas.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, March 2.

Capt. BEAN and twelve of his men, deserters from Gen. FRANK'S army, have arrived at Van Buren. He brings no confirmation of the news that FRANK had left the rebel army.

Gen. FRANK, of Camp Jackson notoriety, has gone to Mexico.

Union mass meetings are being held daily

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 2, 1864.

$20,000 U. S. 5s '81..Reg	111⅝	100 Wy. V. Coal Co.	8⅝
$8,000 U. S. 5s '81..Co	111⅝	200 Canada Cop. Co.	7⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s 5-20s. Reg.	107⅝	125 Min. Mining Co.	5⅝
24,000 U. S. 5s 5-20s. Co.	107	do.	5⅝
5,000 do.	107⅝	50 Cent. Am. Tr. Co.	47
2,000 U. S. 6s '67 Co.	140	50 Pacific M. S. Co.	20
500 do.	140	50 do.	21⅝
1,000 Erie R.	73⅝	200 N. Y. Gas L.	135⅝
2,000 do.	73⅝	100 do.	140
1,000 do.	73⅝	100 Erie R.	112
1,000 Mich. Cen. R. Co.	82	100 do.	112⅝
1,000 do.	82	100 do.	112⅝
2,000 do.	82	100 do.	112⅝
2,000 do.	82	100 do.	112⅝
2

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DISTRICT, Feb. 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Oats, Corn and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels oats or corn, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries through the quarter of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Oats to be sound, in good sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspectors.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

Each bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that he and his bid is responsible, be or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to us.

All bidders will be duly notified of the assignment of the portion of their proposals.

The bids passed and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, numerous equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bonds, guarantees, and bids, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.) (Date.)

I, the undersigned, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, in Washington, D. C., in pursuance of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 1, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

_____ bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ____ per bushel of 56 pounds.

_____ bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ____ per bushel of 32 pounds.

_____ tons of baled Hay, at ____ per ton of 2,000 pounds.

_____ tons of baled Straw, at ____ per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to be made at _____ or before the ____ day of _____, 186_, and to be completed on or before the ____ day of _____, 186_, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

_____

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of _____, in the county of _____, and state of _____, hereby severally and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee to case the foregoing bid of _____ to be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated Feb. 25, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case he and _____ shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, 186_. (Seal.) (Seal.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and responsible to execute the contract for which they offer to be bound.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock AT NOON, TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for supplying the Hospitals in Washington, D. C., New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied by hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above places. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each place, and bidders will be required to include all additional amount required during the year at the same rate:

New Orleans	600 tons.
Pensacola	50 tons.
Key West	50 tons.
Baton Rouge	200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, signed by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into a contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, R. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all months bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
R. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Unslacked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such points in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The Lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lime."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of _____, in the county of _____, and state of _____, hereby severally and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee to case the foregoing bid of _____ to be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated Feb. 12, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, 186_. (Seal.) (Seal.)

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from such bid such quantities as the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF NEWARK AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 18, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the remaining section of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 32 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at the office on and after Saturday, March 12.

J. H. BANNINGER, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR.—THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY will receive, until March 10th inst., offers for their entire product of Coal Tar for one year, commencing June 1, 1864. For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 128 Duane-st.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, No. 93 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 26, 1864.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

A. L. BROWN, Lieut. and A. C. S.

REAL ESTATE.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON AMITY-st., 6th ward, $4,000; Fine house, $7,000; Barrow-st., $4,000; Bedford-st., $4,000; Bleecker-st., $3,000; Bond-st., $15,000; Charles-st., $6,000; Charlton-st., $10,000; Downing-st., $6,000; Desbrosses-st., $6,000; East Broadway, $3,000; Franklin-st., $7,000; Gouverneur-st., $7,500; Greenwich-st., $1,500; Hammond-st., $18,000; Henry-st., $7,000; Hudson-st., $15,000; Irving-place, $15,000; Lewis-st., $6,000; Livingston-place, $20,000; Madison-st., $1,500; Madison-st., $5,000; North Moore-st., $15,000; Prince-st., $7,500; Stuyvesant-st., $9,000; Thompson-st., $7,000; Varick-st., $6,000; Washington-st., $10,000; Waverley-place, $3,000; Wooster-st., $11,000; Lexington-av., $21,000; 18th-st., $6,500; 24th-st., $8,000; 7th-av., $15,000; 12th-st., $15,000; 16th-st., $6,000; 24th-st., $7,500; 34th-st., $7,000; 38th-st., $7,000; St. Mark's-place, $12,000; Seventeenth-place, $14,000; 10th-st., $4,000, $6,500, $7,000, $8,500; East 11th-st., $6,000, $16,000; West 11th-st., $7,000; West 12th-st., $15,000; West 13th-st., $41,000; East 14th-st., $10,500, $15,000.

West 18th-st	$9,000	East 18th-st	$18,000
West 19th-st	4,000	East 19th-st	5,000
West 20th-st	14,500	East 20th-st	2,000
West 21st-st	13,000	East 21st-st	10,000
West 22d-st	7,500@9,000	East 22d-st	24,500
West 23d-st	8,500@13,000	East 23d-st	11,000
West 24th-st	10,000@25,000	East 24th-st	12,000
West 25th-st	7,500@11,000	East 25th-st	4,500
West 27th-st	4500@10,000	East 26th-st	7,000
West 30th-st	7,500@9,500	East 29th-st	6,500@15,000
West 31st-st	5,000@18,000	East 30th-st	6,500@15,000
West 32d-st	6,500@10,000	East 31st-st	7,000@10,000
West 33d-st	5,000@10,000	East 32d-st	4,500@6,000
West 34th-st	5,000@15,000	East 33d-st	15,000
West 35th-st	7,000	East 34th-st	19,000@20,000
West 36th-st	7,000	East 35th-st	5,000
West 37th-st	4,000@14,000	East 36th-st	5,000
West 38th-st	7,500@8,500	East 37th-st	45,000
West 39th-st	5,000@6,000	East 38th-st	6,500@8,500
West 40th-st	6,500	East 39th-st	5,000
West 41st-st	5,000	East 40th-st	5,000
West 42d-st	6,500@7,000	East 41st-st	8,000
West 43d-st	6,000@10,000	East 42d-st	4,000@5,000
West 45th-st	12,500	East 43d-st	5,000
West 47th-st	5,500@12,000	East 45th-st	5,000@15,000
West 48th-st	4,000@5,000	East 46th-st	5,000
West 50th-st	7,000@7,500	East 50th-st	6,000
West 51st-st	4,000	East 51st-st	8,000
West 52d-st	5,000@10,000	East 52d-st	8,000
West 53d-st	5,000	East 53d-st	4,000
West 121st-st	2,500		

Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, Feb. 18, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1864, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with fifteen thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained lard oil, and thirty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times hereinafter mentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels of the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Lighthouse Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, and of uniform capacity (each of from eight to one hundred gallons).

The lard oil will be delivered at Boston, Mass., for general inspection.

Any one of the lots of sperm oil, or all of them, may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidder. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 15th day of April, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of May, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of August, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in this contract under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a Custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the place of warehouse of the inspector. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurement reduced to the standard temperature of 60° Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received, and considered for, each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; or, if so, bids will be considered for a given quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state separately the price per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Lighthouse Board, under the authority of the department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kinds or descriptions of oils than those specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the department, for a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of such contract made under the proposal, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the department as such or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with:

Boots—Army Standard;
Knapsacks, complete—Army Standard;
Haversacks—Army Standard;
Mess Pans—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1½ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ¾ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1½ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ¾ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Mounted—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Footmen—Army Standard.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this City, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Bidders offering goods ready, in all cases, to furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state on their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are required to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, March 11, when bidders will be required to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made to them.

Telegraphic dispatches relating to awards will not be noticed.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of

Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the grubbing and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, lying from Holden, in Johnson County, to a position in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, &c., of the work to be ready giving time so to what they must be done, in the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany his bid by satisfactory references, and should give his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

E. McKINSTOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

OLD RIGGING JUNK FOR THE NAVY.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, the 16th day of March next, for the sale of about 40 tons of old rigging junk for the manufacture of oakum, to be delivered free of all expense to the Government at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on a sample there, within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of proposal.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 26, 1864.

L. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000; Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and above 50 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. P. A. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 25 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, as black as jet, does not clog the pen, flows freely, dries rapidly, and is sold at No. 6 Dutch-st. JESSE J. REYA.

TO PRINTERS.—FIVE HON'S PRESSES FOR sale; large cylinder, bed 32x44; hand super royal, medium, and cap; Gilmer Cards. Apply at CORTELYOU'S Type Foundry, No. 25 Beekman-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Kinkel's Mantel Manufactory, No. 130 East Fourteenth-st., near 2d-av. Cut this out.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON NEW-York-av., within 25 minutes of the Wall-st. Ferry, an elegant and commodious residence. The house two-story and attic, 40x36 feet, with every modern convenience, stables and out-buildings. The grounds are well laid out, and filled with choice fruits, shrubbery, shade trees, &c., and consist of about 15 city lots. From the house, the views of the surrounding country are very fine. This is one of the best and most convenient residences near New-York. Price $25,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE RIVER FRONT
AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,
IN FOUR PARCELS, viz.:

No. 1—100 feet front on the river by 410 feet deep, on which is a commodious dwelling house.

No. 2—200 feet on the river by 250 feet deep, with a substantial dock.

No. 3—165 feet on the river by 300 feet deep.

No. 4—300 feet on the river by 700 feet deep.

WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A map of the property and photograph of the house, to be seen at the office of M. HOFFMAN, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York. Price for No. 2, second story, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 3 P. M.

N. B.—Several houses to let.

A BEAUTIFUL MANSION, VALUED AT $20,000 for $10,000.

A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, valued at $4,500, for $150.

A SPLENDID VILLA, valued at $3,500, for $150.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE, valued at $1,500 for $100.

200 handsome lots in the village of Jamaica, L. I., within forty minutes' ride of New-York, and accessible by either of two railroads, running every hour.

Four splendid residences, with suitable lots included, at the price of $150 each. Lots to be leased by the purchasers themselves when the sale is completed. This is one of the most beautiful tracts of land within a hundred miles of New-York, and has never before been offered for sale. This is undeniable.

Full information on all points, with accurate drawings of the different houses, and maps showing the exact location of the lots, will be furnished on application.

ABBOTT, CHADWICK & HUBBARD,
No. 71 William-st., between Liberty and Cedar.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF LAND, FROM 12 to 20 acres in extent, suitable for country seats; lying on both sides the Hackensack Plank Road, five miles from New-York. It is finely situated, commanding an extensive view of the Valley of the Hackensack, with Newark, Newark Bay, Orange Mountains, prospect thirty miles in extent. There are excellent orchards upon it, with streams and springs of water. It is but thirty minutes from New-York, being five minutes' walk from station of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. It is in a delightful healthy locality, and a great gentleman's seats being within a mile's distance. Also for sale, 10 acres meadow land. Terms easy, it being preferred that a part of the money remain upon the land in bond and mortgage. Apply to ABRAM W. DURYEE, near the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, No. 255 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea-square, with high stoop, iron balcony in front of parlor windows, and court-yard in front 14 feet deep. The house is fitted up on the basement and parlor floors, with a counter cellar the whole depth of the house (60 feet), is provided with bells, speaking tubes, gas and gas fixtures on each floor and in the cellar; has five stationary washstands with marble tops, three water closets, bath, shower and stationary wash tubs, all supplied with water; and has a furnace in the cellar, with seven hot air registers therefrom. All in good order. Possession given immediately; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROOME & WELLS, No. 101 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 82 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; house brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city; complete in all modern improvements, convenience and comforts, and in thorough order. Grounds tastefully arranged, and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c. Neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address E. A. S., Box No. 5,061 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—The four-story brown-stone front, English basement house, No. 48 Montague-st., 25 by 80 feet; replete with every modern conveniences. Location central and convenient to the ferries. Also, the modern-built brown-stone front house, No. 19 Nassau-st., extra width, and calculated for a large family. Also, double brick house, corner of Hicks and Orange-sts., with stable in the rear, if desired. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 64 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT ROSEville, Newark, N. J., Bloomfield-av., near Belleville-av., 50 feet front, 150 feet deep; suitable for a gentleman's residence; all the modern improvements. Apply to D. D. BANKER, No. 145 Clinton-st., or S. A. HILLS, 125th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

FACTORY AND WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR RENT.—Four stories high, 50x132, with 17 dwellings. Apply to J. ORR & CO., Cornwall, Orange County, on the premises, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE, Lafayette-place house, 50x64, with all the improvements, in the upper part of the City; convenient to four railroads; will be sold cheap, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to S. T. ANDREWS, No. 39 Bethune-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HOUSES near Rye depot, Westchester County (one furnished) houses stable, and contain 12 rooms each; pleasantly situated; has good stable, fine garden, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELIGIBLE school property, advantageously located for boarding and day patronage, in one of the pleasantest parts of the country; school now in operation. Address MARCUS TULLIUS, box No. 128 Times office.

FOR SALE—IN SOMERVILLE, N. J., A VERY desirable brick house, 24x42, two stories, in fine condition, with two acres of land. Also, a frame house, with 1¼ acres, at a bargain.

DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, in terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings, south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton-sts.; the best location for business.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 723 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 24 WEST 22D-st., next to the French church, between 5th and 6th avs., 25½ by 60 feet, three-story, brown-stone. Price, $15,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$3,000 CASH—FOR SALE—THE LARGE corner grocery of 8th-av. and 20th-st. Inquire of RENSON & SCHLEYGRELL, 146 Bowery.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—A THREE OR FOUR story brown-stone front house, for one or three years, with all modern improvements, situated above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 42d-st., by a good tenant. Rent, $1,200 to $1,650 per annum. Address, with permit to visit the premises, W. H. O., Post-office Box No. 1,641.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Westchester preferred. For a plain, earnest, Christian family. Address, stating lowest price, with full particulars, S. COOKSLOOPT, No. 108 Broadway, or No. 45 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

COTTAGE WANTED.—A SMALL, NEAT cottage in Harlem or Morrisania, suitable for a family of three persons. Rent to be moderate; possession to be given May 1. Address with terms and full description, M. O., Box 4,604 P. O., New-York.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for the Summer, within forty miles of the City, for a small and responsible family; one having the advantage of salt water preferred. Address, with particulars and rent, P. O. Box No. 4,140, New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following valuable real estate is offered for sale on liberal terms, by the Corporation of Trinity Church:

HUDSON, CLARKSON AND LEROY-sts.—14 lots of ground in one plot, comprising the entire front of the block on the east side of Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Leroy-sts., being 200 feet on Hudson-st. by 168 feet on Clarkson and Leroy-sts.

READE-ST.—2 lots on the north side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Church-st., together being 50 feet front by about 91 feet 9 inches deep.

GREENWICH AND VESEY-sts.—1 lot on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vesey-sts., 25 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 100 feet on Vesey-st.

2 lots on Greenwich-st., adjoining the above, each 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

VESEY-ST.—6 lots on Vesey-st., adjoining the Greenwich lots, being together 125 feet front by 97 feet 6 inches deep.

DESBROSSES-ST.—3 lots on Desbrosses-st., in rear of the Vesey-st. lots, being together 75 feet front on Desbrosses-st. by 97 feet 6 inches deep, and 1 lot on Desbrosses-st., also in rear of the Vesey-st. lots, 25 feet front by 97 feet 6 inches deep.

GREENWICH-ST.—1 lot No. 107 Greenwich-st., between Thames and Rector-sts., 27 feet front, 23 feet rear, by about 102 feet deep.

No. 69 WARREN-ST.—The valuable store and lot No. 69 Warren-st., near College-place; lot 25 feet front by 75 feet deep.

Application may be made at the vestry office, corner of Fulton and Church-sts., where maps may be seen.

WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HANDSOME BROWN-stone front houses and lots, on 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th sts., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also, a corner house on 26th-st., with stable attached, on separate lot. Price, $78,000.

Also, a corner house on Lexington-av., with stable on the premises.

Also, a number of first-class houses and lots in very desirable locations.

For permits and particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated corner South and Willow sts., within five minutes' walk of the depot; fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains 14 rooms, gas and water; is a very desirable place for a family doing business in New-York; price, $3,000; rent, $300. Apply on the premises, or to G. W. SCOFIELD, No. 4 Platt-st., New-York.

MONTAGUE VILLA, SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., FOR SALE.—Price, $12,500. Two miles from Jersey City Ferry; horse-cars every ten minutes; house completed; containing parlor, dining, library, reception and bath rooms, 10 bed rooms, gas, water and kitchen arrangements complete; grounds carefully laid out, commanding a splendid view of the Bay. Apply to JOSIAH PATTON, care C. H. SMITH, No. 116 Broadway, Splendid lots, 75x150, for sale.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses known as Nos. 61 and 63 Bainbridge-st., Brooklyn. Houses 23 by about 45; lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy.

Also, a three-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had. Inquire of

C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

LOTS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, 18 LOTS OF ground on west side of 3d-av. and 54th and 55th sts., 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, suitable for a church or other public building.

The entire purchase money may remain on mortgage, if the property be immediately and satisfactorily improved.

Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT ENGlish basement house and lot on 34th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., painted throughout in very handsome style.

For permits and particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

SOUTHEAST CORNER HENRY AND Rutgers-sts., at auction, FRIDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: lot 25 Rutgers-st., four-story brick house, 20.4x84; lot 75 feet deep; every convenience and in fine order. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneer. THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, No. 56 William-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 18 by 100 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, called Bergen-av., near Myrtle, South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry; one of the finest gardens, fruit and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The handsome three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 14 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; lot 20x92; location unexceptionable. The house will be sold with the vacant lot adjoining. Possession can be given April. For full particulars, and permits to view, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A TWO STORY attic and basement frame house, carriage house, &c., with seven lots of ground tastefully arranged with fruit, &c., well located in Brooklyn. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of corner Chauncey-st. for of IRELAND & BERTINE, No. 8 Tryon Row.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York. Also, a very desirable country house to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 55 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE—A very pretty place on State-st., Sing Sing; possession immediately; commands one of the most beautiful views of the river; four minutes' walk from station; price $4,500; rents for $450. For particulars inquire of the owner, Box No. 940 Post-office, New-York.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE—Leasing a first-rate three-story dwelling-house, with brick shop in rear, at No. 246 West 34th-st.; lease from CLEMENT C. MOORE, has 17 years to run, and contains covenants for renewals. Apply to H. E. FARNSWORTH, No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—34 FULL LOTS BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., 12 on the north side of 125th-st., and 12 in the rear, fronting on 126th-st., eligibly situated and admirably adapted for a public institution, or for first-class private residences. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$7,000.—FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP, three-story brick house, about 20x40 feet, with gas, hot and and cold water; lot 100 feet, situated in 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire of owners, MIDDLETON & POOLER, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR story, high-stoop, brown-stone houses, Nos. 31 and 33 West 30th-st.; full size, finished in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, from 1 to 5 P. M., or to LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 237 West 23d-st., lot 22x98 feet; house 32x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 11 Varick-place, near Bleecker-st.; lot 25x100 feet, house 60 feet deep. Price $10,000.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses in 28th-st., near 6th-av., in complete order; possession May 1. Apply to A. P. STUYVESANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.

The close the estate of S. D. Valentine, situated in the town of Eastchester, convenient to two railroads. The house is modern built, containing 16 rooms; a sufficient number of outbuildings in good order; an ice-house filled. The land is divided into convenient lots by stone walls; the soil is rich, producing abundant crops; a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MACBETH.
WALLACK'S—BOURBALE.
WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—TAKING A BUTTERFLY.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—LUNA DI CHAMOUNIX.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—30 ASR. 00 LA VIE D'UN JOUEUR.
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—ANNUAL COMMEMORATION.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLESE WHISTLER, AFT AND 7½ P. M.
CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 688 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 729 and 731 Bowery.)
THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPODRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE SUPERSCOPE, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
COOPER INSTITUTE—"YE ANCIENT MARINER."
DODSWORTH'S HALL—DRAMATIC READINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By last night's mails we received files of Richmond papers up to Feb. 29, inclusive. They contain the usual variety of interesting intelligence. From the multitude of dispatches, statements and guesses concerning Gen. SHERMAN'S movements in Mississippi, we gather that he withdrew from Meridian about the 22d, and is now on his way back to Vicksburgh. A dispatch to the rebel War Department announces this officially, and it is confirmed from several other sources, though there are reports equally as late, placing him thirty miles east of Meridian, and Gen. POLK on the east side of the Tombigbee, at Demopolis, waiting to give SHERMAN battle, should he cross. These, however, may not be reliable. The rebel press view GRANT's operations at Tunnel Hill with alarm, and construe SHERMAN's movement as a feint to draw troops from JOHNSTON. The Governor of Florida announces the rebel victory at Olustee, and says that Gen. SEYMOUR would pursue our forces to Jacksonville. The rebels had already advanced as Baldwin. LONGSTREET has made a serious retrograde movement, which is differently explained by the rebel papers, some asserting that it was to avoid a flank movement, others that he could no longer subsist his army there. Gen. BRAGG'S appointment, as virtual Commander-in-Chief is received by the Richmond Examiner with sarcasm and ridicule, while the Enquirer approves it, affecting to believe that, after all, he is not Commander-in-Chief, but only an advisory officer. On the whole, the tone of the rebel press is less gloomy, as they extract comfort from the late Union repulse in Florida and the withdrawal of SHERMAN, though there is a pang of grief manifest at every bushel of corn or pound of pork that our forces capture, consume or destroy as they move through rebeldom.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac announces the return of the cavalry expedition of Gen. CUSTER, which was sent out on Sunday, to make a demonstration on the enemy's left, to draw attention from KILPATRICK'S real movement on the rebel right. CUSTER'S force penetrated with great success to within three miles of Charlottesville, which is below Gordonsville, and entirely to the rear of LEE'S position. This was accomplished by making a detour via Madison Court-house and Stanardsville. A strong cavalry force, under BYLAND, was successfully charged and dispersed, and a rebel cavalry camp brilliantly charged and then destroyed by Capt. ABE and sixty men. Finding the rebels were concentrating infantry forces to cut him off on his return, he changed his course, and skilfully avoided them, and came back to camp with 50 prisoners and 300 horses, having lost but five men wounded in the whole expedition—only one of them seriously. From Gen. KILPATRICK'S column there is nothing positive. It is believed that he was at Spottsylvania Court-house on Monday, and that he has since been heard from within eighteen miles of Richmond. But the reports need confirmation. The present operations of the Army of the Potomac are exclusively by the cavalry, and from KILPATRICK'S column may be expected the most important news.

The Washington *Republican* states that a letter regarding the Florida reverse, from Major JOHN HAY, has been received, from which it appears that our total loss in killed and wounded was 500 instead of 1,200. Gen. SEYMOUR acted contrary to orders, or at least, without orders, in pushing his advance so far, and upon him the responsibility for the disaster mainly rests.

A dispatch dated Port Hudson, La., Feb. 23, received in Cairo, says that at the general election in Louisiana, on the 22d ult., the Free State ticket was completely successful—Hon. MICHAEL HAHN being chosen Governor by a majority of 3,000.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Damascus* at Portland, and the *Etna* at this port, bring two days later advices from Europe. The news, however, is not particularly important. The war in the Duchies exhibits no new feature. The Prussians and Austrians were devoting all their energies to drive the Danes, said to be 40,000 strong, from their lines of defence at Duppel. A thaw, however, had set in, materially retarding the aggressive operations by making it difficult to move artillery. Copenhagen pap rs say that the Danish Government have received no propositions for an armistice, and any such proposals stipulating for the evacuation of Schleswig would be inadmissible. Danish ships were cruising in search of shipping belonging to any of the German Powers, and a strong fleet was reported to have arrived off the Island of Alsen to attack the invading Prussian transports. From Great Britain we learn that the *Great Eastern* was sold at auction to a company formed for purchasing her. It was rumored that Government intended to withdraw the subsidy to the Galway steamship line. It was stated in Paris that the arrangements for the departure of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN for Mexico were complete. In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the condition of the natives of that country who had been fighting for the Union and been captured by the rebels, was under consideration. The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that he should employ all the means in his power to obtain their liberties.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to encourage foreign emigration was taken up and passed. Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to amend the Act of July, 1862, to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy. Mr. WADE introduced a bill making appropriations to finish certain uncompleted public works. Mr. WILKINSON rose to a personal explanation, and referred to a recent speech of Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, criticising a speech of his (WILKINSON'S) in reference to the comparative merits of Eastern and Western armies. Mr. WILKINSON spoke at length, praising the gallantry of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, and imputing the want of success to the mismanagement of its leaders. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. JOHNSON, ANTHONY, WADE and WILSON, and took a wide range, including the merits of all the Commanders of the Army of the Potomac. A resolution was adopted, inquiring under whose orders the late movement in Florida was made. The whisky tax came up in its usual turn, and the Senate refused to agree to the House request for instructions to fix the tax at 30 or 40 cents on stocks on hand, but finally concluded to submit the whole subject to a free Committee of Conference, and the Senate adjourned.

The House passed the bill to protect overland emigration. Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill to develop the mineral resources of the public domain. The bill declaring that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to war losses was taken up, and Messrs. Thomas, Wilson, Boutwell, Schenck and Blair discussed it at length. A letter from Solicitor WHITING was read, alluding to the fraudulent nature of many of the claims for war losses. The House agreed to an amendment that all claims for quartermaster's or subsistence stores shall be referred respectively to the Quartermaster and Commissary-Generals, and if correct, then to the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department for final settlement. The House agreed to the Senate's request for a free Committee of Conference on the Revenue Bill.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a variety of bills were under consideration, and among those noticed was one for the more effectual punishment of drunkenness and vagrancy in New-York; also, to amend the act establishing the Board of Emigrant Commissioners; to establish an asylum for inebriates in New-York; to amend the act creating a Department of Public Charities and Corrections in New-York; relative to statistical records in New-York. Bills were passed incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank; relative to the enforcement of judgment liens against real estate; incorporating the Richmond County Fire Department; two remonstrances against the riot act were presented, and a petition for another railroad in the City.

In the Assembly, among the bills noticed was one incorporating the Grand Hotel Company in New-York; also, relative to prostitution, and compelling Ferry Companies to report annually to the Legislature. The bill regulating funeral processions between New-York and Long Island was passed. Bills were introduced altering the map of New-York; incorporating the East India Telegraph Company; concerning the Erie Railroad; requiring the Third-av. Railroad to extend their track; incorporating the New-York Public Stock Exchange.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors have allowed "The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans" the sum of $73,089 26 for the loss of their buildings, comprising the well-known Institution of the Colored Orphan Asylum, which will ever figure in history as having been heartlessly destroyed by the mob on the first day of riot rule in this City last July. The amount claimed by the association was $73,094 26. This is exclusive of a claim for loss of furniture, &c., yet to be acted upon. The difference between the amount claimed and the amount allowed is just $5. Why this difference is made does not appear in the report submitted by the Special Committee who investigated the claim, but the fact itself indicates very close scrutiny and discrimination on their part. ABM and GEORGE GREEN, on a claim of $43,231 87 for buildings destroyed, have been allowed only $34,500; and among other items recently allowed are two of $13,053 and $10,000, respectively to L. HERSHENBERGER and LOUIS LEVY, for loss of stock in stores.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana on the 27th ult., brings advices from Mexico to the 15th, and from Vera Cruz to the 20th. No military movements of importance had taken place. Zacatecas, which the previous news stated was on the point of being occupied by the French, was still in possession of the Juarists. JUAREZ was at Saltillo on the 9th ult., where he was honored with a public reception. On the night of the 19th a large fire occurred at Vera Cruz, and a large quantity of French quartermaster and commissary supplies were destroyed. The people of Vera Cruz had celebrated a second time the acceptance by MAXIMILIAN of the throne of the Mexican empire.

Our correspondence from Havana furnishes nothing of interest respecting affairs in Santo Domingo, excepting a few details of the taking of the towns of Neiba and Barahona. The former was deserted and the latter was reduced to ashes. This was accomplished more by two men-of-war than by the Spanish troops. Three field pieces, one rifled, are reported to have been captured, and also a schooner. The English steamer *Kestrel* arrived on the 23d with sick—number not given—at Santiago de Cuba. The steamer *Europa* has again been sent with men and food. The United States steamer *De Soto* is in port waiting to be docked.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were less active yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. A moderate business was reported in Whisky, Tallow, Oils, Fish, Tobacco and Groceries. Cotton was dull and heavy. The freight market was quiet, with 432 vessels of all classes in port.

The price of Gold was comparatively steady yesterday. Government Stocks firm. The Railway speculation left off irregular in prices as compared with Tuesday, but higher on some descriptions, like Harlem and Rock Island. Erie sold as low as 112¼, and as high as 114¼ ₩ cent.

THE GROWTH OF BROTHERLY LOVE.—The *Tribune* is quite inclined to be facetious over an alleged similarity, not to say identity, of sentiment and expression between an article in the TIMES and one in the *Herald*, of recent dates, concerning the English attacks on our iron-clads. With every possible disposition to laugh with those who laugh, and especially to encourage the rare and rather grim jocosity of our neighbor, we really see nothing very laughable in this little incident. It is very natural, certainly, that clear-headed writers on scientific subjects, which they thoroughly understand, should take the same views of them, especially when a common and ardent patriotism fills equally their ingenuous breasts, and it is not very strange, we are confident, to find them clothing their opinions in similar forms of expression. There is always one form of language which is the *very best* for the utterance of ideas; and it is quite natural that the very best writers should adopt that form.

Besides, it is just subject for calm and sober rejoicing, and not for frivolous and empty mirth, to see the *Herald*, or any other man, adopting the opinions, and even using the language of the TIMES in its discussions of public affairs. We are not learned in astrology as the *Tribune* is, and cannot therefore judge whether the incident does really portend the astounding events which that paper catalogues or not. But it may portend something even more surprising than any of them. It may indicate a coming revolution in the newspaper world, which is, of course, the only world worthy the attention of an intelligent mind. Who knows but that editors, in the era which this little accident may usher in, may think more of their general agreements than of their little differences—and value higher their self-respect than their petty spites? It is even within the bounds of possibility that the *Tribune* may fall into the habit, even if it does not see the wisdom, of being a little less dogmatic and a little more tolerant, and of being content to do its own business in its own way, without seeking quite so eagerly to manage the affairs of other people. Some fine morning, after the millenium shall have fairly dawned, the race of skeptics in journalistic virtue may be surprised to find the same identity between a leader in the TIMES and one in the *Tribune*, which our sharp-eyed neighbor now detects between ourselves and the *Herald*. We would not be too sanguine, but if that day ever does arrive, we shall be ready to congratulate the *Tribune* readers and the rest of mankind on the happy change.

The British Debate on Maritime Law.

The debate in the English House of Commons in reference to the doings of our navy and our Prize Courts, was one of great interest to us. It covered a great deal of ground. Mr. FITZGERALD began it by moving for the papers in relation to the cases of four vessels—the *Springbok*, the *Science*, the *Margaret & Jessie*, and the *Saxon*. The *Margaret & Jessie* was a rebel steamer chased by one of our vessels, as was claimed, within British waters, and fired on there; and the Attorney-General silenced this inquiry at once by saying that there was a controversy as to the facts of the case, which our Government was investigating. The other vessels were English vessels captured by our cruisers, but were separate cases, involving different questions, although all lumped in one inquiry.

Mr. FITZGERALD prefaces his remarks about the *Springbok* with the declaration that "the first course adopted by the American Government in order to put down the trade that had grown up between certain British and neutral ports and the Confederate States, was *to capture every vessel they could catch*, on the plea that she was about to break the blockade, though really she was bound to a neutral port." We need no answer to this sweeping charge but to point to the records of our Prize Courts. The very rarity of the cases in which prizes have been ordered to be restored is sufficient refutation of any charge against our Government of having authorized, or against our navy of having carried out any such system of indiscriminate capture.

The article from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, about this case, which we dissected a few weeks ago, was too violent an attack upon our Courts not to be called in as an auxiliary, and Mr. FITZGERALD paraded its "three violations of international law" before the House of Commons, giving them additional weight, by alleging that the writer "stated the views of the Government of France." He did not propose, he said, "to enter into a discussion of the merits of the decision," but he wanted the British Government "to state their opinion that these doctrines are contrary to international law;" and he wanted to know what they had done with reference to this decision.

The Attorney-General exploded this part of the attack very speedily. He reminded the House that they should be very cautious in listening to French criticism upon prize law, because their views of it were entirely different from the established views of England. He thought it probable that the French writer in question had not seen the decision of the court when he wrote, and he—

—"would not hesitate to repeat in that House what he had stated elsewhere, that although, in the judgments of the United States Prize Courts, there were passages open to criticism, and although he was very far from saying that they had always applied the principles of law to the facts of their cases, yet he was not aware that one single decision had been pronounced during this war in their Prize Courts which did not bear upon the face of it signs of an honest intent to administer the law properly. [Hear, hear.] This case of the *Springbok* was no exception to the rule. On all the three points to which his honorable and learned friend had referred, the decision was based on principles which, right or wrong, were principles of our own Prize Courts, established in the time of our war with France."

He then briefly exposed some of the errors of the French writer as to the decision—errors which we have fully pointed out to our readers. He did not agree with the conclusion of our court as to the facts of the case, and that is not wonderful. But, as he said, that is a question for the higher court on appeal.

The discussion on this point was continued by Mr. G. BENTINCK, who, still unsatisfied, criticised with some severity Judge BETTS' opinion, citing an opinion of Lord CRANWORTH, "that a neutral vessel carrying contraband of war could not legally be stopped on her way to a neutral port, whatever may be her subsequent destination." We have not the opinion to which the speaker referred, and the pretended quotations from the decision of our own court in the article in the *Memorial Diplomatique*, have made us cautious in taking such statements at secondhand. But we do not believe Lord CRANWORTH said that a vessel could not be "stopped" under such circumstances. The right of stoppage and search is too well settled to have any Judge lay down such a rule at this day. Probably his statement was that a neutral vessel, under those circumstances, could not be condemned; and there is nothing in the case of the *Springbok* contrary to that decision. Judge BETTS expressly says that "the carrying of contraband articles is now attended only with loss of freight and expenses, unless the vessel belongs to the owner of the contraband articles, *or unless there are circumstances of fraud as to the papers and the destination of the vessel or the cargo*."

This matter of fraud Lord CRANWORTH does not seem to have alluded to, nor did Mr. BENTINCK touch upon it, although it is the material point in the case, but he attacked the decision on minor grounds. He differed with the court as to the conclusion which it drew from the fact that the *Springbok* did not carry full and clear invoices, because he was told that it was not usual to send invoices by the vessel herself. But Mr. BENTINCK may find on examination that the court was sustained by ample authority in holding that the absence of invoices from a vessel in *time of war* is always a suspicious circumstance.

Mr. BENTINCK evidently did not share in the confidence which was expressed in the decisions of our courts. "It should be remembered," he said, "that the Federal Judges were not like the English Judges; although many of them were high-minded men, and in some cases learned men, yet *they went out with the Government*. They might have a bias, therefore, to the prejudice of British subjects." If we could get a quiet word with Mr. BENTINCK, we would suggest to him that he ought to be a little better informed than this. One of the English correspondents wrote from this City that the decisions of our prize courts were of no account, because the Judges were small attorneys elected by the people. We were not so much surprised at this confounding of the District Courts of the City of New-York with the District Courts of the United States, though the idea was rather ludicrous of one of those petty justice courts exercising admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and deciding questions of international law upon which the peace of nations might hang, because the distinctions between Federal and State authority, the difference between New-York and the United States, seem incomprehensible to the generality of Englishmen. That blunder, however, was the blunder of a penny-a-liner. But for one of the legislators of England—one, too, who had taken upon himself to attack the Attorney-General as having given the case but a cursory reading, to make the blunder of supposing that our Judges were removed from office with every change of Administration, as well as Postmasters and Custom-house officers, is rather remarkable, and we should think somewhat mortifying.

The discussion of the case of the *Science* involved no new points, but that of the *Saxon* did. We must postpone their consideration for the present, for they are important and interesting enough to be taken up by themselves.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.—A paragraph in one of our amiable cotemporaries makes it proper for us to acknowledge the receipt of sundry orders for the insertion of advertisements from the several departments at Washington, as well as from the Custom-house in this City—and to explain why it is that no more of them appear in our columns. It seems that under some law of Congress the Government is required to pay a uniform rate for its advertising, without regard to the circulation, standing or character of the newspapers through which it is done—and that rate is about *one-fourth* of our regular charges. We have, therefore, uniformly declined all Government advertising sent to us on these terms. We have a uniform rate for the insertion of advertisements, which merchants, business men and other private persons who seek the use of our columns, for their own interest are required to pay; and we certainly see no reason why we should do the same work and render the same service to the Government for a fourth of the price. This whole matter of Government advertising needs revision. It may be well enough to take precautions against paying excessive charges to newspapers that have only a nominal existence; but Government cannot expect to enjoy the publicity of the leading metropolitan journals at the paltry price which it is now allowed to pay.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's History of His Military Career.

[THIRD ARTICLE.]

Baseless though we have found such of Gen. McCLELLAN'S excuses for his inactivity as we have thus far had occasion to subject to analysis, it cannot be denied that they belong to an order of facts that are grave, weighty and deserving of full consideration; and, if well grounded, they would go far to justify that delay. Were it true that the army put into the hands of Gen. McCLELLAN, instead of being twice or thrice the strength of the rebel force on the Potomac, as we have shown, was in reality doubly outnumbered by an enemy "not less than 150,000 strong, well drilled and equipped, ably commanded and strongly intrenched;" were it true that the roads of Virginia during the Fall of 1861, instead of being unprecedentedly good, as we have proved by the testimony of a cloud of witnesses, were really "unprecedentedly" bad, as he claims—the facts might well give us pause before passing censure on an inactivity which, however deplorable, would still have had much to warrant it. But the one excuse is as groundless as the other: both have been swept away by a scrutiny of facts; and we now proceed to show that the only remaining excuse he offers is equally without foundation.

There is one characteristic of Gen. McCLELLAN which displays itself so persistently, both in his report and in his conduct, that it must belong to the very structure of his intellect. What we mean is a certain inequality of vision which puts facts out of all just relations, gives him one standard of judgment for himself and another for others, and leads him to a prodigious overestimate of immediate, and a prodigious under-estimate of remote, difficulties. We have throughout his report constantly such reasoning as this: "To be sure the roads *here* are very bad; but *down on the Rappahannock, down on the Peninsula*, they are excellent." "I can't advance a foot here; but why does not *Buell* in Kentucky push on to Knoxville," etc., etc. It was nothing to him that there was every *a priori* probability that the roads were quite as bad on the Rappahannock or the Peninsula as in front of Washington; that every old army officer knew very well that our Winter roads present "very much of a muchness" from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—and the event showed Gen. McCLELLAN that he went to the Peninsula only to find *worse* roads—it was equally trivial to him that BUELL, when desired to make a march of three hundred miles on Knoxville, labored under the same natural difficulties as himself, and was hampered by the additional embarrassment of having neither transportation nor artillery, everything having been given to furnish out the Army of the Potomac;—we say all such considerations appear to have been completely overslaughed in the mind of a General who seems constitutionally incapable of looking at any series of facts in the "dry light" of reason, but sees everything through the refracted medium of his own illusions and delusions. "The first qualification in a General," says NAPOLEON, "is a cool head—that is, a head which receives just impressions, and estimates things and objects at their real value. Some men are so constituted as to see everything through a highly-colored medium. Whatever knowledge, or talent, or courage, or other good qualities such men may possess, unfitness his not formed them for the command of armies, or the direction of great military operations." This key will aid us in the interpretation of that extraordinary tendency to exaggerate the force of the enemy which is so constant with him. It is astonishing the tricks which the fears and the fancies of a man thus unhappily organized will play him; and we are willing to believe that Gen. McCLELLAN was quite as much deceived as deceiving. It is possible Gen. McCLELLAN really believed the rebels had 150,000 men on the Potomac, when they never had a third of that number, just as it is possible he believed they had one hundred thousand, then two hundred thousand, then two hundred and fifty thousand men on the Peninsula, when the truth was they never had over 70,000—or as he believed they invaded Maryland with a hundred and fifty thousand men, when their total force was fifty-five thousand. All this, we say, is possible; but alas for the hapless nation whose fate was committed to the keeping of *such* a leader!

Precisely the same tendency characterizes Gen. McCLELLAN'S estimate of the comparative condition as of the comparative strength of his own and the enemy's army. His communications of the period referred to make frequent mention of the superior discipline, drill and equipment of the rebels, and the inferiority in these respects of his own force. Even as late as Feb. 3, 1863, in a letter to the Secretary of War, he writes:

"Many weeks, I may say many months ago, this Army of the Potomac was fully in condition to repel any attack; but there is a vast difference between that and the efficiency required to enable troops to attack successfully an army elated by victory and intrenched in a position long since selected, studied and fortified."

Now, it is difficult to conjecture on what basis Gen. McCLELLAN constantly makes this assertion of the superior fighting powers of the rebels, unless—with a credulity insulting to the manhood of the loyal States—the rebel rhodomontade on this head had been swallowed entire by him. Abstractly considered, they ought to have been not better soldiers, but worse; for, though their habits of life and social training had been of a kind to make them *ultimately* very excellent soldiers, they were calculated to make them very inferior soldiers at the outset. And this view of it is fortified by historical testimony: the evidence of all observers goes to show that previously to the reorganization of the permanent Confederate army in April and May, 1862, and while the provisional army was still in existence and officers were *elected* by the men, nothing could exceed the laxity of discipline, the demoralization of temper and the inferiority in arms, equipment and transportation that marked the rebel force in Virginia. If that force afterward became an army whose formidable valor and superb discipline we have too often found out to our cost, it is to be attributed in great part to the *time* Gen. McCLELLAN gave them for consolidation, and the prestige and *morale* they gained by their victories over *him*.

But all comparison is superfluous: what we say is, that Gen. McCLELLAN'S claim that there was anything in the discipline of his army to prevent his dealing a blow at the enemy before him, is a shallow makeshift that will no longer serve. If it had been designed to make a Prussian or an English army—a thing of pipeclay and pedantry, of the rattan and red tape—there might be some force in the call for months or for years, in which to perfect this painful and useless education. But for modern armies there is but one way: it is, after the rudiments of tactics are acquired, to put the man promptly into the field and let them be *made* soldiers by the hard realities of war. Now, that the great army around Washington had, any time during the Fall or Winter of 1861-2, all the theoretical training needed, can be proved by an array of testimony that puts the question beyond any possibility of cavil. In proof of this, we shall make a few extracts from the testimony given before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, in reference to the condition of the Army of the Potomac in the latter part of 1861. Gen. FRANKLIN testifies:

QUESTION—*Now, in reference to the morale of your division; do you believe the morale of it could be improved any by remaining in Winter-quarters until next April?*

ANSWER—*No, Sir. Not at all.* I believe we would be ready to start to-morrow.

QUESTION—*Now, as to discipline—are you in as good condition now to make a forward movement as you would be then?*

ANSWER—*I think so; just as good a condition.*

Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER testifies:

QUESTION—*What is the condition of your men as regards health?*

ANSWER—*As good if not better than any other division of the army.*

QUESTION—*What is their condition as regards discipline?*

ANSWER—*As far as any in the army.*

QUESTION—*The morale of your men is excellent, is it?*

ANSWER—*I have not the slightest doubt of it; and when the time comes when they are to be used, I do not think it will be from their fault, but ours, if they do not act well.*

Gen. KEYES testifies:

QUESTION—*What can you say of your troops as to discipline?*

ANSWER—*The discipline of nearly all my regiments is excellent. I should say that in the case of one regiment it is not good; in the case of one other it is indifferent—in regard to all the others it is good.*

Gen. WADSWORTH testifies:

QUESTION—*Is it your opinion that to drill your troops in camp till Spring would improve their condition?*

ANSWER—*I think it would not; but would rather impair them.*

Gen. ROSECRANS, then in Virginia, testifies:

QUESTION—*Do you see any way in which the army can be in a better condition as a whole to commence active operations four or six months hence than at the present moment?*

ANSWER—*In the first place, it is not military knowledge, but military habits that you want. They will improve in schools of instruction, such as there are here, but after all, before the fate of the nation is decided, men have to fight, and before they fight a decisive battle—before they become very reliable troops—they must be hardened up to it.*

QUESTION—*In other words, you think you cannot theoretically make veteran troops.*

ANSWER—*No Sir; I look upon that as about like a man never going into the water until he knows how to swim.*

It was in this way, and not by the pedantry of the martinet, that the armies of the Thirty-years' War, of the American Revolution, and of the great French Revolution, were formed. In 1813 rough German levies fought almost before they were drilled, and a Bautzen French recruits were victorious over the lighteratly trained machines that formed the armies of Austria, Prussia and Russia. Disastrous as Bull Run was in its military results, it, beyond a doubt, did more to make our men soldiers than all the reviews, parades, and sham fights with which Gen. McCLELLAN amused a country whose life and national honor were all the while ebbing away.

We have now exhausted the several reasons alleged by Gen. McCLELLAN in excuse for his long delay, from August, 1861, to April, 1862; and we have examined them with some fullness, because we believe there is a close logical connection between that condition and all the subsequent ill-fortune of the Army of the Potomac. We have shown that there is nothing in those excuses whether drawn from the condition of the roads and the season, or from the strength and discipline of our own army, or that of the rebels, to justify it. No, no! not all the shallow devices which a year of afterthought can bring to the extenuation of military incapacity can either explain or exculpate that fatal delay which gave the rebels their best ally, Time; which made the timid sanguine despair and the prudent hang their heads with shame; and which almost emboldened foreign recognition of the rebellion by our seeming inability to put it down. "In November 1861," says Gen. BARNARD, Chief-Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, in his official report, "the army, if not fully supplied with all the *material*, was yet about as complete in numbers, discipline and organization as it ever became. For four months the great marine avenue to the Capital of the nation was blockaded, and that Capital kept in a partial state of siege, by a greatly inferior enemy, in face of a movable army of 150,000 men. Though delay might mature more comprehensive plans and promise greater results, it is not the first case in which it has been shown that successful war involves something more than abstract military principles. The true question was to seize the first practicable moment to satisfy the (perhaps unreasonable, but) natural longing of an impatient nation for results to justify its lavish confidence, and to take advantage of an undivided command and untrammeled liberty of action while it was possessed."

FROM ALBANY.

The State Militia $200,000 Item of the Appropriation Bill Stricken Out—Increased Tax on Sale—The Stone Agricultural College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 2.

The Assembly disposed of the item in the Appropriation Bill giving two hundred thousand dollars to maintain the National Guard last evening, after protracted debate. A motion was finally made to strike out the appropriation, and debate was cut off by ordering the previous question. The appropriation was stricken out, and it is now anticipated that the militia question will be taken up and considered upon an entirely new basis. There was some lively speaking in the course of the discussion, last evening, but no special sentiment. Gen. CROSBY, of King's County, made a characteristic speech, and attracted attention, as he usually does, by his sharp, animated and pithy style. Mr. BENEDICT had examined the question and looked up the facts in the case, and presented much that was new to the members, and had an important influence in bringing the House to a speedy decision and action upon the subject. It appears that the Militia Law of 1858 was enacted under apprehension of an invasion of our Northern frontier. Those who take note of public opinion, or legislative proceedings, will recall the debates of 1859 in this Assembly, in regard to making special and extended preparations for defence against invasions from Canada. It will be remembered that the State came very near entering, at that time, upon a plan for building fortifications, which subsequent events have shown would have been very ill-advised. The Militia Law passed at that time is, almost as a matter of course, shaped somewhat in accordance with what was then believed to be a pressing exigency. Like other laws passed under similar circumstances, it requires remodeling, or, in the opinion of some members, modifying and perfecting. With all the light that has been thrown upon military matters in the course of the last three years, it will be surprising if some improvement cannot be made in the existing law. It is understood that a new bill upon the subject, in some form, will soon be prepared and presented to the Assembly for consideration, the Military Committee having been instructed to prepare such a bill.

The appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for a Court of Conciliation in Delaware County, or the Sixth Judicial District, was also struck from the Appropriation Bill, and it was then ordered to a third reading. A bill was reported abolishing the Court of Conciliation in said judicial district.

One of those Canal Claim Bills, which prove so troublesome on every occasion when they are considered, came up in the Senate this morning. As usual, a very important general principle was soon found to be involved in the bill, and a protracted debate, without reaching any conclusion, ensued.

A proposition to increase the tax on salt has been brought before the Legislature by Mr. JACKSON, who introduced two bills to-day in Assembly, providing for the transfer of salt at the rate of six cents per bushel. The present tax, it will be remembered, is only one cent. The contest which has often been witnessed in the Assembly upon the question of the salt revenue will, it is presumed, be renewed this session.

A competitor with the People's College for the Agricultural College Fund, donated to the several States by act of Congress, has presented its claims to the Legislature. An institution located at Ovid, Seneca County, styling itself the State Agricultural College, has preached its report, by Mr. CONKLIN, to the Senate. The report states that the institution was founded in 1858 by Mr. DELAVAN, and subsequently commenced active operations under the guidance of President B. R. PITMAN, and a full board of instructors. Seven hundred and fifty acres of land were purchased, and buildings erected to accommodate 150 students. In December, 1860, the college was opened for pupils, but on the breaking out of the rebellion became financially embarrassed, and failing to gain any assistance from the Legislature, was closed in November, 1861. The Trustees of the Institution claim that one-half of the Agricultural College Fund of this State ought to be granted to this New-York State Agricultural College.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 2.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—For a railroad in New-York.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—Two remonstrances against amending the Riot Act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FERRY—For the more effectual punishment of drunkenness and vagrancy in New-York.

To amend the act establishing the Board of Emigrant Commissioners.

To establish an asylum for inebriates in New-York.

To amend the act creating a Department of Public Charities and Corrections in New-York.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—Relative to statistical records in New-York.

By Mr. STRONG—For the improvement of Grand-street, Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank.

Relative to the enforcement of judgment liens against real estate.

Incorporating the Richmond County Fire Department.

Several bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, when the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 2.

REPORTS.

By Mr. HOPKINS—To increase the pay of the constables of Kings County.

By Mr. BELANT—Relative to leasing stalls in the public markets in New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. PERRY—To amend the charter of the Brooklyn University.

By Mr. KLEIN—To amend the rate of interest charged by pawnbrokers.

By Mr. INGRAHAM—To incorporate the Grand Hotel Company of New-York.

By Mr. PINCKNEY—Relative to prostitution.

By Mr. RICHMOND—To incorporate the New-York Free Masons and Odd Fellows Savings Bank.

By Mr. PINCKNEY—The compel Ferry Companies to report annually to the Legislature.

BILLS PASSED.

Regulating the carriage of funeral processions between New-York and Long Island.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. McCABE—To alter the map of New-York.

By the Speaker—To incorporate the East India Telegraph Company.

By Mr. THURSTON—Concerning the Erie Railroad.

By Mr. GRILLEY—Requiring the Third-av. Railroad to extend their track.

By Mr. DEVEREX—To incorporate the New-York Public Stock Exchange.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. MATTESON—For a Grinding Cupolatree. Laid on the table.

By Mr. J. L. SMITH—Requiring the Commissioners of Emigration to report to the Assembly immediately.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. INGRAHAM introduced a bill incorporating a Grand Hotel Company of New-York; the bill names Ed. B. Westly, Solomon Witt, Ben Halliday, Leonard W. Jerome and Warren Leland, for the purpose of building and furnishing a hotel in the City of New-York, $600,000, with the power to increase to $2,000,000.

Mr. THOMAS introduced a bill amending the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company. Reported favorably.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the Governor's Message. Messrs. PRICE and SUFFOLK speaking at length in its defense. The Senate adjourned.

Death of one of the Oldest Merchants of this City.

Mr. JOSEPH KETCHUM, Sen., aged 82 years, died at his residence in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening, March 1. He was one of the oldest merchants in the produce trade in New-York. On the organization of the old Corn Exchange, in 1853, he was chosen the first President of that institution, and was subsequently elected President of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company. He was held in the highest esteem by a large circle of personal friends. As an upright merchant, no man held a higher rank. His funeral will take place on Friday.

The Indictment of Col. De Forest.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your summary of general news of March 1, you stated that Col. DE FOREST, late of the Fifth New-York Cavalry had been indicted by the Grand Jury. Will you please state that I am still Colonel of that regiment, and am not only willing but eager to meet any charges against me.

Respectfully, C. DE FOREST,
Col. Fifth New-York Cavalry.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary, being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both political and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and makes prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $18; twenty copies one year, $32. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, skillfully assisted by the first scientific and professional character in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
"LIFE FOR THE HAIR,"
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, and the beauty and elasticity of youth. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric.* Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that is so many other preparations injure the hair and soil the pillows,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the most desirable article for the toilet, and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,128 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted, gratuitously, at No. 1,128 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the head and hair will be clearly explained.

Hitchcock, Darling & Co., Proprietors of the famous Fifth-av. Hotel, New-York, say: "We have used Burnett's Flavoring Extracts for several years, and regard them the best in the world." Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and sold everywhere.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
ICKS & COMPANY, 430 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured by ED. PINAUD, PARIS & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PINAUD'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes hard, hair soft and silky. It is totally unlike all hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream.
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream.
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream.
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream.
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream.

Changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place, New-York.

A Cure for Rupture or Hernia.

Persons afflicted with this dangerous complaint can now be cured without a shadow of doubt.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

is a combination of principles never before applied to a truss. We have cured cases which were given up as incurable. It is *light, clean, and easy*, no pressure on the back, bone or cord; power controlled by turning a screw; inward and upward action. Pamphlets free. Sold wholesale and retail by

GREGORY & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Triopherous, by Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, prevents baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 314 Pearl-st., New-York.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

C. Saunders' Mucilite Tablet Razor Strop
is the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's highest premium elastic-stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 323 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, embroidering, braiding and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—Style neat, graceful, and suitable to the wearer, executed in the finest and best manner only. Special attention given to dressing the hair, shaving with ease and ease, 10 cents. At No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. Hair Dye, 50 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

F. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A., have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U. S. A., Surgeon Wheelan, U. S. N.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists, patent medicine, fancy goods stores.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—JAYNE.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, March 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert Street, PHILANDER H. JOHNSON, of Union, N. J., to Miss ISABELLA M. JAYNE, of the former place. No cards.

TAYLOR—BLACKWELL.—In Astoria, on Wednesday, March 2, by Rev. Dr. Harris, W. RENSEN TAYLOR, of Middletown, N. J., to MARY L., daughter of the late Robert M. Blackwell, Esq., of Astoria.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Tuesday, March 1, LIZZIE R. BRIGGS, wife of Dr. Wm. H. Allen, of this City.

Her remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

BENJAMIN.—At Springport, Mich., on Saturday, Feb. 27, JOEL H. BENJAMIN, aged 81 years, formerly of this City.

BENSON.—On Wednesday, March 2, MARY, wife of Col. Benj. W. Benson, in the 37th year of her age.

The friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, at Melburn, Essex County, N. J., on Friday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, March 2, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, ANN, widow of the late James Campbell, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 430 Pearl-st., on Friday afternoon, at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in Mount Olivet Cemetery. L. I.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday, March 2, ELIJAH CORNELL, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Samuel M. Cornell, No. 76 East 18th-st.

CAROLIN.—On Tuesday, March 1, JAMES A. CAROLIN, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Kingsst., on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. A requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will then be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

FARRINGTON.—On Tuesday morning, March 1, CHARLES W. FARRINGTON, JR., only son of Charles W. and the late Elizabeth Farrington, aged 14 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 17 3d-st.

GALE.—In Troy, March 3, CAROLINE DE FOREST, wife of E. Thompson Gale, and daughter of the late Benjamin De Forest, of this City.

HUTCHINGS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 2, GEO. HARRY, eldest son of Augustus F. and Elizabeth Hutchings, aged 5 years and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his bereaved parents, No. 108 Division-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HOLMES.—On Tuesday evening, March 1, SAMUEL O., infant son of William and Margaret A. Holmes, aged 1 year, 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Clinton-place.

JONES.—On Wednesday, March 2, ELIZABETH, wife of Stephen W. Jones, Sr., in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Richard Giles, No. 256 West 18th-st., without further invitation.

KEYSER.—At his residence in Bergen, on Tuesday, March 1, JACOB F. KEYSER, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., at 3 P. M. on Friday.

LYNG.—On Tuesday, March 1, of consumption, EMILY A., wife of John E. Lyng, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from her residence, No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

OWEN.—On Wednesday morning, March 2, THOMAS OWEN, in the 88th year of his age, a native of King's County, Ireland.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, John, No. 34 West 23d-st., at 9 o'clock on Friday morning. His remains will be taken to St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., where a Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

OGDEN.—About the 1st of January, 1863, MEREDITH LUDLOW OGDEN, eldest son of Isaac Ogden, Esq., of Weehawken, in the 26th year of his age.

ROBINSON.—On Tuesday, March 1, CATHERINE, wife of E. Robinson, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 88 West 42d-st., without further invitation.

ROBINSON.—On Wednesday, March 2, at his residence, Williamsburgh, LUDVAR ROBINSON, aged 86 years.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Bedford-av., on Friday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

SHEARER.—At Painesville, Ohio, on Sunday, Feb. 28, JOSEPH E., son of Daniel E. Shearer, M. D., of Tremont, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TILESTON.—On Monday, Feb. 29, THOMAS TILESTON, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2 East 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, March 1, JANE, infant daughter of Benjamin W. and Jane Williams, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 3, at 10½ A. M., from No. 274 6th-av.

WANZER.—At Hartford, on Tuesday, March 1, EMILY W. WANZER, daughter of the late Moses Wanzer and Mary D. Wanzer, of Bath, L. I., in the 19th year of her age.

Funeral at 11 o'clock Thursday, March 3, at No. 29 Spring-st., Hartford. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Haven depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, to accompany her remains to the Marble Cemetery on 2d-st., at 3 o'clock the same day. The friends of the family are invited to attend at either or both places.

WARNER.—At Georgetown, D. C., on Wednesday, March 2, of congestion of the lungs, ALBERT G. WARNER, aged 35 years, formerly a resident of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 201.—March 2, 1864.
15, 44, 40, 8, 52, 58, 14, 25, 57, 17, 56, 26.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 202.—March 2, 1864.
10, 6, 77, 2, 40, 34, 68, 60, 50, 47, 36, 74, 35.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 105—March 2, 1864.
43, 16, 31, 63, 19, 56, 52, 20, 24, 38, 2, 61.

CLASS 106—March 2, 1864.
12, 54, 10, 48, 68, 24, 65, 26, 76, 8, 78, 59, 39.

E. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE SANITARY FAIR.

Among the many useful articles most readily disposed of at the Sanitary Fairs are the beautiful silver-plated goods that are to be found at the office of
JOCELYN, SCANT & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 818
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

NO. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noises in the head, for which I have been treated by a much eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Incredulous Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his modest treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His skill deserves grateful thanks, and I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. FORE, No. 188 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hopes of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 504 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 818 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WAYS AND CUSTOMS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Thirty thousand bushels of Prime Western Mixed Corn were advertised to be sold at auction on the 28th February instant, at the auction house of Messrs. Barrett, Jones & Co. in this City. As a sale of corn at public auction was noticed in the papers as being somewhat unusual in these times, a history of the whole affair may not be without interest, and certainly not without profit to the business community.

Luther Calvin Tibbets who, it will be recollected, was incarcerated in the City Prison for attempting to vindicate his rights on the floor of the so-called "Produce Exchange" has no small interest, as it will be made to appear, hereafter, in this proposed sale of corn. The facts are simply these: the world can pronounce judgment upon them. Some time since, prior to his incarceration, Mr. Tibbets had become a large purchaser in corn, probably a larger purchaser than all the other dealers in the City. There can be no dispute as to the fairness of his purchases, as his contracts establish that beyond question. Whether from jealousy, or from a certain indefinable fear among speculators and dealers generally, it soon became evident that a loud and rampant opposition was springing up in their midst against Mr. Tibbets as a dealer. In corn, not because he had failed to act openly and above-board, or because he had resorted to any of the tricks of trade, since the business community wherever he is known will admit to be a man that he has always aimed to act up to the law, seeming to study how he might enforce it rather than evade it, no matter whether such a course might result in pecuniary profit or loss to himself. He has looked upon the law as a shield to protect everybody, and not as some trouble, some nuisance, to be kicked out of the way if it could not be evaded. Such a course may be a hard road to travel, but that he has aimed to travel in that road, no one will dare stand up and deny. Certainly, there would be opposition. He knew it, and was willing to look it right in the face. Though perfectly familiar with business, from long experience in this City, his most extensive operations in corn commenced but a few months since. He was formerly a merchant here, but retired some years since with a good name and the fair results of industry and integrity. He came back to this City no miserable or thriftless adventurer upon the sea of speculation, but a deep, sagacious, calculating man with means, and willing to make more, if more could be made honestly. When such a man of tried experience comes to New-York City to embark in any of its great business enterprises, he may see corruption and fraud and gambling right in the marts of trade, where men profess to abhor corruption and fraud and gambling; so that the evil is sought to be hid by the lustering hypocrisy, which overshadows it, but cannot conceal it. Now, that a man do not think he has wit enough and experience enough to make money in this great Metropolis, and yet has some sense of justice lurking somewhere in his bosom, and who says, "I must make my money, not by dodges, and shifts, and hand to mouth expedients in a corner—no; none of this, but in the broad open highway of an honorable competition. What shall he do? What Shall he be a coward, and in attempting to make money lose his manhood; or stand out boldly and say, "With money or without money, I am, and, by the grace of God, I will be a man!" Now, some people may say this sounds very finely, and would do very well for angels if they were going into business, but it is quite too impracticable for men speculating in the City of New-York. Well, for good or for evil, Mr. Tibbets came to this City with some of these angelic notions in his head, and tried to act up to them. He went right to the Produce Exchange and engaged in speculation. Of course he was a rare object of curiosity there—they didn't know him, and one introduction couldn't make them acquainted with him either.

At length men looked at him only to be amused at such a strange object; and he looked at them to be quite as much amused at them. It was quite a strange sight. Indeed, it was lions feeding at Daniel, and Daniel looking at the lions, acted over again. Gradually Mr. Tibbets became quite a heavy purchaser in corn, and it was soon noised about that he was the largest produce dealer in the City. Other dealers were surprised and quite confounded; but no one said he was dishonest; he had only been buying all the corn he could at the lowest rates, and was waiting to sell when he liked. He had learned the tricks of trade to the market; he had seen how men could go into the Produce Exchange, without owning one bushel of corn or worth a single dollar, and pretend to sell thousands of bushels, and that course, too, was sanctioned by the managers of the Produce Exchange, if the corn was only forthcoming when called for. We are all honorable men, said they, if we only have the wherewithal when we are called upon to be honorable. He also saw how gambling was carried on to a alarming extent, and yet, in the midst of it, Tibbets openly protested, and brought the matter before the Board of the Produce Exchange on three several occasions. But the board looked wise and said it could do nothing, though Mr. Tibbets then clearly demonstrated how such practices would demoralize the association and bring many of its members to ruin. But the board said there was no remedy. His appeals were in vain. Efforts were made to fluctuate by a little boldness in operating on the fears, but oftener on the stupidity, of men, so that, like the Ghost of Banquo, corn was up or down at the bidding of some master-spirit of the mart. Now, as Mr. Tibbets was not possessed of any unmeaning amount of less or stupidity, his corn did not take any of these ghost-like ups and downs—it only rested in peace. He operated boldly, yet honestly; kept buying all the corn he could; offered higher prices than anyone else, as he knew it would advance, and as subsequent events have disclosed, and on Saturday, the 27th of February he came in operation of a power unjustly exercised, determined, and resolved to go into the Exchange to vindicate there his rights, at the loss of his property and the sacrifice of his life, if necessary. The account of that affair has already been given to the world. It has been said he was crazy, and had gone mad by speculation. Now, could there have been a statement more false? At the moment of that affray, he may have been crazy, or mad, or both; but at the bar of conscience, if not at some human tribunal, at a day not far distant, it will be determined where the responsibility lies—on him seeking only justice, or on those who have driven his reason from its throne on the citadel of reason, only to involve it in discord and confusion, that their own selfish purposes may be subserved. Strike down the man, destroy his reason, that we may prosper. The sequal of this unfortunate affair resulted in Mr. Tibbets' imprisonment in the Tombs for two weeks, though the Policeman was evidently past danger within a few hours after his injury. Steps were sought to convert the Tombs prison into an insane asylum, and to keep Mr. Tibbets there days and days longer than justice required, or even humanity demanded, is one of those mysteries which will probably be exposed hereafter. But his enemies are not yet satisfied; they still desire a sacrifice, and though they have not ruined him they are still eager to do it.

And now let us turn again to the sale of the thirty thousand bushels of corn at auction to have taken place on Friday last. This corn Mr. Tibbets had bought with other large quantities, on which partial payments had been made, leaving some thousands of dollars still remained unpaid. Though bars and bolts had been thrust between him and the meeting of his obligations, a sale of thirty thousand bushels of corn, belonging to him, was sought on Friday last, without giving him any legal notice of the same, or without notifying him in any manner whatever of the object of that sale. It was admitted by the seller of the corn in question that Mr. Tibbets had purchased it, and was the owner of it, and yet he has never been advised what objects the same seller had in view in offering to resell the corn at auction. Against such snap sales, and so clearly illegal, as the facts which Mr. Tibbets can establish will clearly show, he went to the auction-house of Messrs. Barrett, Jones & Co. on Friday last, just prior to the sale, and stated to the auctioneers, that he forbade any such disposal of his property, claiming still the protection of the law, and notifying all bidders that the corn would not be delivered under any such sale. At this announcement the auction was adjourned to Tuesday next, at 12½ P. M., and into Mr. Tibbets' hands, on that occasion, was placed the following notice:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.

To Luther C. Tibbets:

DEAR SIR: You will please take notice that I hereby give you notice, that the sale of the corn bought by you of me, and which was advertised to be sold on the account of whom it might concern, at the auction-house of Messrs. Barrett, Jones & Co., No. 126 Wall-st., on Friday last, was not consummated, for the reason that it was a sale made in error, and under a mistake of fact, and that I now tender back to you the amount of your money, with interest, and demand the return of the corn. Yours, &c.

(Signed) E. A. MOEN.

The notice of sale stated to be served on Mr. Tibbets "yesterday," to wit, the 25th instant, was simply a letter addressed to him through the Post-office, only one day prior to the sale, and containing only a statement that his corn was to be sold on the following day, but on what account or for what purpose did not appear. So far as this notice went, it was just as indefinite and worthless as the one just above recited, only going to establish still more firmly this one thing: that there is still a persistent and unlawful attempt to sell Mr. Tibbets' property almost without his knowledge, and certainly without his consent, still ignoring the law which he claims must still protect him. The printed notice to referred is only an advertisement of a sale of so much corn at auction, without defining the object of the sale. And these proceedings, too, purports to have been instituted by a lawyer, as Mr. Moen, from whom Mr. Tibbets purchased, claimed to be attended by a lawyer, at the proposed sale on Friday last. Now, whether business men are ignorant, or willful, or both, these snap-sales indicate a total ignorance of the law, and an attempt to disregard the rights of a much abused, though as yet not ruined man. Do they want only their dues, or do they crave more? Justice is still on his side. In this attempted sale it is sought to establish a precedent, by which others may cover up some of their dealings with Mr. Tibbets, which are just as clearly contrary to law and justice; and it will soon be tested how far such precedents can help men in a bad cause.

If business men in New-York, or out of it, and especially those engaged in the produce trade, are sufficiently interested in the contest of right against wrong, let them express that interest, and their sympathy too, either publicly or privately. That will be another prop and a mighty support to a faithful business man, and to the just cause in which he is engaged. Let those men be made to tremble in this unholy attempt to ruin a man, by having him declared insane, and thrust into an insane asylum, that they may consummate their wicked plans. Let the thousand fingers of public opinion point them out. Their names and further facts will be fearlessly given, if called for. In this outrageous attempt to rob an honest man, the community here and elsewhere should be advised, as there must be a cloud of witnesses, anxious to look on in such a contest, to see whether justice may not at last come to judgment.

"The wind blows where it listeth, but no man can tell whence it comes or whither it goeth."

BETTER THAN BROWNE.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND Window Bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere.

Address the Patent Metallic Weather Strip Company, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the balance not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 22, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase of not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 22, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1893; and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. TREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—THEIR MEDICAL QUALITIES.—In small and repeated doses the effect of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills is to increase the activity of the secreting and excreting organs. The alvine discharges become more liquid, and contain a larger proportion of bile. The operation of this extraordinary medicine does not stop here; the membranes of the lungs of the eyes, and all the membranes become moister; the urine is increased in quantity, except in cases of Diabetes, when the secretion is reduced; the skin becomes damper, and at the same time warmer where too cool, and cooler if too warm. So that Brandreth's Pills seem to vitalize and promote the functions generally. Even accumulations of fluids in the shut sacs—as the pleura, the peritoneum, the arachnoid, and synovial membranes—diminish in quantity, and in some cases rapidly disappear, from the use of these Pills. They remove, at the same time, all glandular swellings, enlargements and indurations. Phlegmonous and other tumors are apparently melted away by their use, as well as small or large pimples from the face, eyebrows, &c., &c. In large doses, say of from five to ten Pills, they act as a powerful purgative, clearing the bowels first of their contents, and then acting upon the internal organs, cleansing them of slime, mucus, or any concretions not required for their healthy action. Thus the action of Brandreth's Pills is what is required to bring about that state in all the organs which results in their full restoration to health. The blood-vessels, as well as the blood, are thus restored to perfect purity and vigor.

$12 WILL BE PAID FOR A COMPLETE file of the NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861. Apply at Subscription Desk, Times Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes, of the very worst kind.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure sc

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the (NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 5-20) TEN TIMES NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT Securities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, and Investors with Small Capital in all times to furnish Desirable Loan Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made at all points in the United States. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and Stock Brokers
In GOVERNMENT Securities,
No. 5 WALL-ST.

A PARENTING RELEASE WILL BE AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards the establishment of the National Bank in this City, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That subscriptions be invited, by public advertisement, for a bank, to be called the Tenth National Bank, or, if allowed, the Central National Bank of New-York.

Resolved, That the capital of said Bank shall be one million of dollars, with the privilege of an increase to ten millions.

Resolved, That sealed proposals be received at the Banking-house of MESSRS. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, until THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the Commissioners will proceed to award the stock to the parties who may have applied therefor.

In conformity with the above resolutions, the undersigned Commissioners invite subscription as therein stated.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
A. A. LOW,
GEORGE S. ROBBINS, } Commissioners.
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
SAM SEGAN.

New-York, March 1, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 30 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee 25c per session.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SHREVE & KENDRICH,
No. 22 Wallnut-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Section Division.
SCIOTA AND ROCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS. (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
NEW-YORK CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
$5,000 BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS FOR SALE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent. on Thursday, 17th March proximo.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum on the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to 1st April.
The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $2,000,000. To be located in Broadway, near Canal-st. Proceeding of the books of the Banking House of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., 11 Wall-st., on Monday, Feb. 29, is postponed to THURSDAY, 3d March, 1864. During that time the promoters will discuss the proposals for the increase of the capital stock to one million of dollars at once, instead of half a million, as at first proposed. Each subscriber to the first half million will be entitled to take his proportion of the increase, if he desires, which can be filled up at the discretion of his friends, so as to increase the business of the Bank. The first half million has already been subscribed.
New-York, Feb. 29, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1864.

THE BANK OF HAVANA (HAVANA, SCHUYLER County) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of its appointment of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1861.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co. OF NEW-YORK, COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE Co.'S BUILDINGS, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for eleven directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of the first class, will take place at the office of the said company on THURSDAY, March 3, 1864, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
E. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business legally in their power, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 12 M.
P. W. GAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order such business will find our house prompt in all its dealings. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 9th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 3 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
JAMES E. YOUNG, Treasurer.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 Seventh-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with disposition of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 67 Wall-st., Feb. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
P. HOTMAN, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—S. V. S. CUYLER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. References, D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. S. Gold, Esq., No. 59 Wall-st.; Messrs. J. Bunn, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

STATEMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
For the Year 1863.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
OFFICE, NO. 40 WALL-ST.

Assets 1st January, 1863 ..... $876,087 38
RECEIPTS.
Premiums and policies ..... $[illegible] 40
Interest, rents, &c. ..... 302,013 30— 314,470 70
Total $1,190,558 15
DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid claims by death $34,600 00
Endowments and other policies purchased 20,000 12
Dividends and profits paid with claims 3,116 12
Commissions, Taxes, Commissions, Office Expenses, advertising, printing and stationery ..... 23,545 09— 120,326 00
ASSETS.
Cash $36,022 22
Bond and Mortgages 200,000 00
United States Securities (par $395,[illegible]) cost 387,795 00
New-York City Bonds (par) 20,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds (par) 24,000 00
Real Estate in New-York and Brooklyn 10,140 00
Due by Agents 22,574 07
Loans on policies 96,916 16
Deferred premium 46,902 74
Interest accrued or due 11,726 19
Assets, 1st January, 1864 ..... 1,053,071 38
Total $1,190,558 15
There are no losses due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM, ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH, CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO, JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOS. G. DORMUS, CLINTON GILBERT,
ISAAC A. STORY, WILLIAM SCOLLES,
JOHN A. LUQUER, HANSON K. KOENING,
JOSIAH RICH, JOHN C. BALDWIN,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, EDWARD MINTURN,
BEN. F. WHEELWRIGHT, AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
WM. H. HUME, JAMES GALLATIN,
DAN. H. ARNOLD, JEREM'H P. ROBINSON,
WASH. B. VERMILYE, CHAS. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM TUCKER, WM. M. HALSTED,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, HENRY W. FORD.
JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner (Residence, No. 19 Amity-st.,) at the office daily from 12 to 1½ o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM DETMOLD, M. D., Consulting Physician.
J. B. GATES, General Agent, and JAMES STEWART, HENRY PERRY, ALBERT O. WILLCOX, A. WHITNEY, HIRAM P. CROZIER, GRENVILLE R. BENSON, CHARLES NORTHSHIELD and ALFRED PINNEY, Local Agents in the City of New-York and vicinity.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary. N. G. DE GROOT, Act'y.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 25 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1863.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital, $5,000,000.
Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.
This Bank, having received its certificate of authorization, is now prepared to prosecute its regular business of banking.
Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
ROSWELL G. ROLESON, Assistant Cashier.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues
Purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
An election of nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the temporary office, No. 253 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1864.
Votes will be received from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.
MARCH 1, 1864. JOHN EADIE.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 203 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; principal and interest are made to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BOWERY, corner BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at their office, No. 153 Bowery. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock.
S. T. BROWN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-owners of the GREENWOOD CEMETERY, required by the charter to be held to receive the yearly report of the Board of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Comptroller.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year, also inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.

MR. E. W. TALMAN HAVING RESIGNED his position as cashier of this Bank, to take effect from and after the first of March next, Mr. C. P. Timpson has been appointed his successor.
S. A. MURDOCK, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO JEWELLERS—THE STOCK, fixtures, and good will of an old established jewelry store, successfully carried on for a period of thirty years by the late Taylor & Jones, at No. 17 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply to B. H. BEAMUNT, Executor, No. 26 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED EXPRESS business, has been carried on profitably for the past 15 years. The owner is going to retire. For particulars address T. A. W., Box No. 2,186 Post-office.

FOR SALE, WITH LEASE—A GROCERY store in upper part of the City, doing a business of $70,000 per year. Inquire of MILLER & CARPENTER, No. 360 Washington-st., corner of Reade.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. O. JAY, Jr., President.
CHARLES S. FOLLY, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864:

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes the lease; in default thereof the money to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful observance of the terms of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring such ferry-boat to have attached to the engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Lambeer's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 11 o'clock:
Cargo prize schooner WILLIAM A. KAIN.
57 square bales Upland COTTON.
2 round bales Upland COTTON.
Captured by Capt. Crane.
10 bales Sea Island COTTON.
3 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Wednesday, March 2.
THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE, BY ORDER OF JAMES GUYON, EXECUTOR.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house, No. 145, between Pike and Market sts.; size of house, 25x44; in good order, and containing gas and Croton; lot 22x100, with Renewal Lease having five years to run from May 1, 1864, with all the usual covenants of renewal; ground rent $140 per annum.

CHERRY-STS.—The five-story brick fire-proof store and lot, No. 12, between Water and Front; size, 23 feet 8 inches front and rear by 34 feet 8 inches in depth.

WATER-ST.—The five-story fire-proof brick house and lot, No. 34, between Broad and Moore sts.; 21 feet in front, and 22 feet 6 inches by 70 feet in depth; building nearly new, occupied as a four and produce store; situated near the Corn Exchange.

Maps, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock A. M. at the Dutch Street, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.
MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3rd, 1864, o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed from West 23d-st., consisting of velvet, medallion, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, 12 pieces, imported to order; carved rosewood extension, centre and card tables; rosewood bookstands; damask curtains and cornices; fancy embroidered and serving chairs; mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, mahogany extension table, sideboard, chairs, refrigerator, silver-plated ware, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

VALUABLE STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE property on 7th-av. and 36th-st.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

SEVENTH-AV.—The three four-story brick houses, with stores underneath, Nos. 422, 424 and 426 7th-av., northwest corner of 36th-st. Houses each 19.9 by 41 feet; lots 19.9 by 98. No. 424 is occupied as a bakery, and has bakery in rear.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The four-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 127 West 36th-st., 20 feet west of 7th-av., and adjoining above. House 20 by 40 feet; lot 20 by 98 feet 9 inches. Terms at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE IN WAVERLY-PLACE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Monday, March 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot situate on the northerly side of Waverly-place, near Gay-st., and known as No. 149. The house is 22 feet in width, contains 13 rooms and all the modern improvements, marble mantels, hot and cold water throughout; bath and water-closet; is in excellent order, having recently been thoroughly repaired; has a covered stairway, connecting the second story with yard. Lot 22x98 feet 1 inch. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 576 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 27TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Administrator:

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The lease of lot, with the brick and frame tenement buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of West 27th-st., 150 feet west of 10th-av., and known as No. 244.

The lease has 20 years to run from April 10, 1846, at $80 per annum ground rent, with two renewals of 20 years each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DWELLING HOUSES ON HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two three-story and basement brick dwelling houses and lots Nos. 238 and 240 Hicks-st., between Joralemon and State sts. Lots 17.6x100 feet. The houses are 50 feet deep; have water, gas and bathe, and are in good order.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE ELEVENTH-AV. LOTS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

ELEVENTH-AV.—6 lots, being whole front on west side of 11th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.; each 24.8x100 feet.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This large first-class boarding-house, furniture, and premises grounds, with carriage-house, &c., will be sold at auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously disposed of. Terms easy—made known at time of sale. Apply to W. J. HASCALL, No. 127 Broadway, New-York, or P. DUFFY, Auctioneer, Saratoga.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(THIS THURSDAY,) MARCH 3,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

For account of whom it may concern.

Shares.		Shares.	
40 Hope Fire Ins. Co.	$99	40 Wmsbgh City Ins.	$99
10 Etna Fire Ins. Co.	90	60 Atlantic Fire Ins.	50
40 Hamilton Fire Ins.	15	20 Long Island Ins. Co.	60
50 Mer. Mutual Ins.	100	60 Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	35
20 Knickbkr. Stage Co.	25	40 St. Mark's Fire Ins.	25
25 W'msb Gas-light Co.	80	200 Flint Steel	25
10 Commonwealth Ins.	100	40 Mech. & Traders' Ins.	25
40 Fulton Bank	30	40 St. Nicholas Fire Ins	25
10 American Ex. Bank	100	20 Metropoli'n Gas-light	100
300 Genesa Gas-light Co.	25		

$15,000 Promissory Notes, past due of R. Apperson.
1,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1863.
2,000 7-3-10 United States Treasury Notes.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, MONDAY, March 7.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MARCH 4,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn.

Rosewood piano, mahogany and walnut book-cases, wardrobes, desks, tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES, the property of a gentleman residing in Philadelphia.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, 2d, and THURSDAY, 3d March, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY," No. 562 Broadway, next door to Tiffany & Co. N. Y., a valuable private collection of pictures, the property of a gentleman residing in Philadelphia, comprising about 200 specimens, mostly modern artists. Among other distinguished names are the following:

ENGLISH SCHOOL.
Wilkie, Earle, of London,
Herring, Sr., Sleaver, Sr.,
Cruikshank, Cole, of London,
Morris, of London, Percy, of London.
H. J. Boddington, Gilpin, of London,
Ward, Walton, of London,
Armfield, Hemsley, of London; and
Sir Thomas Lawrence, others.
Etty, of London,

GERMAN AND FRENCH SCHOOL.
Van Severdonck, Eyerheim,
Henrietta Ronner, De Notre,
Francis Meirs, Brunemann,
Correns, Schmidt,
Denner, Plummet,
Tillemans, Verwee,
Mignard, Muller,
Eckhout, Degand and others,

and the two celebrated paintings of Mont Blanc and the Jungfrau, by Tepping, of Munich, formerly exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris.

Also several pictures of the Dusseldorf School, and several valuable unmounted drawings, from the collection of the late Lord Northwick.

Also, the superb Sevres clock, vases, and table, formerly belonging to Marie Antoinette, from the collection of the late Lord Seymour, of Paris.

The above can be examined one week before the sale, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., and three evenings preceding the sale from 7 P. M. until 10 P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HOTEL FURNITURE, WINES, SEGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, and FRIDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Hotel-st. House, No. 660 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.:

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, COSTLY PAINTINGS, &c., &c., all in fine order, consisting in part of large and costly mantle, pier and oval mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered silk mockeer, reps and hair cloth, bubl cabinets, silk, reps and worsted curtains, lace do., rosewood pianoforte, seven-octave, richly carved centre tables, bronze, ormolu and other chandeliers and gas fixtures, bronzes and ornaments, clocks, &c., &c.

Bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, plush, rep, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, armoire-a-glace bookcase and secretary, very fine mattresses, pillows, blankets, sheets and other bedding, tables, quilts, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Crockery and cut glass of every description, plated ware dishes, dish covers and heaters, castors, dinner bells, ice pitchers, ice cream and soup tureens, heating tables, cutlery, &c., &c. Ranges, ranges, copper boilers, gas-pipe, kitchen ware of every description, and other furniture.

ALSO, a very choice assortment of the best wines and liquors to be found in this market, consisting of 5 dozen Hennessey brandy, 1846; 18 dozen dark Marrett brandy, 1861; 11 dozen old Pemartin sherry; 4 dozen real Topaz sherry; 6 dozen pale sherry, very fine; 1 dozen old reserve Madeira; 1 dozen old port wine, pure; 2 dozen old gin, old vintage; 1 dozen old Malvoisie; 1 dozen old demi-Marrett brandy; 4 dozen old Bourbon of the very highest order; champagnes, clarets, Scotch and Irish whiskies, old Blondell sherry, brandy, madeira, &c. This collection will be found equal to anything offered by auction for many years. Further particulars in catalogues. Sale peremptory.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 6th and 10th-avs., 96th, 98th and 113th sts., to close a trust.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIXTH-AV.—4 lots on the southwest corner of 6th av. and 119th-st., each 25 feet in width, with the exception of the corner lot, which is 26 feet 11 inches by 100 feet in depth.

TENTH-AV.—4 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 96th-st. The corner lot is 26 feet 11 inches in width; the inside lots are each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

96TH-ST.—10 lots on north side of 96th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

98TH-ST.—8 lots on south side of 98th-st., 125 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 73 feet 1 inch to 83 feet 1 inch.

113TH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 113th-st., 216 feet west of 5th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$5 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 40 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other one or pill, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. Often have been unfortunate, call at once. By his general experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases of Gonorrhea and Gleet. Cures effected in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary Emissions, cured in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency or loss of power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and specially cured, by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by sending a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent you from immediate application to DR. POWERS, Dr. POWERS, consulted with Dr. WARD No. 80 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerions, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or expense, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, nightsweats, nervous debility, and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. POWERS invites the strictest investigation of his claims for three weeks. This marvelous agent removes manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, specially cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions of the sick and suffering. Cures effected the best certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. Only reliable remedies made. Small. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored—4 to three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to health, strength and vigor, in 4 to 3 days. Those who have lost sexual weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Relapse is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, or who feel the approach of premature decay. Young men, are you subject to that great and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' life-preserving Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all disease of the sexual organs, which he treats with unfailing success, without mercury or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure; a really practical and original work, for the benefit of those unfortunately enslaved by the vicious practice of those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse or excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 223½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M. D., 526 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 50th edition of the Physiological Book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234, New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health, disease, and injury, with a full and candid exposure of the deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who certain doubts of their physical condition may deem it their duty to consult, by receipt of 25 cents, in money or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but in obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are a very powerful medicine; but they are never full, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127 M Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by address-ing Box 2,309 N.Y. Post-office.

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A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females,
No. 7 Bond-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE blessed their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate victims to DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private disease, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight Separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

TO YOUNG MEN AND ALL MANKIND, who by indulging in secret habits, have contracted that dreadful and destroying vice, the use of Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS, would inform the public that this is no medicine gotten up to swindle and extort money from the unfortunate. I am pleased at all times to have the afflicted call at my office and give them a trial gratis. Come one and all and receive the blessing. No. 41 Division-st., second block from the Bowery.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, in the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the most nervous or impotent of nature's beings, never before retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system, where manhood has been impaired. Procured of DR. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted to bring on menstruation in every case, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 80 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

OF A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 13 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 14, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on Private Diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cure. N. B.—Those who may have been deceived by quackery, advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting irregularities and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF THE HALF-MAN, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 4th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS PERFECTLY cured by the use of my medicines and instrument, or the fee refunded. Price of instrument, $10. Address Dr. C. CURTIS, No. 48 East Genesee-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—For catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 347 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND Redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, are positively the peculiarly valuable property of establishing the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless the remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is at work while a medical work on Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Manly Instruction, and consultation counsels, by addressing Box 4,500 Post-office, or call at his office, 3 Division-st., Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL, having cured his only son of Consumption, after having been given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in almost every case; and will send the receipt, FREE OF CHARGE, to all who will send their address to

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Box No. 2,302 Post-office,
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CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs more than double the expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

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BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125 00
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Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... March 5.
PENNSYLVANIA ..... Saturday ..... March 12.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... March 19.
and every succeeding Saturday, at 8 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin ..... $80 00 Steerage $30 00
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First Cabin to Paris ..... 90 00 Steerage to Paris 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $84, $100; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office.

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The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

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calling at Queenstown to land passengers and taken

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Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,75	Ursce.	Wednesday, March 2.
LOUISIANA	2,600	Pinette	Saturday, March 5.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,000	Brooking	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 10 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... $100 } Payable in Currency.
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Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

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GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 2,500 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 2,500 Tons. ANGLIA, 2,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 3. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $20. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 20. Rates of passage:—$80, $60 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. screw steamship,
EVENING STAR,
Wm. K. Bell, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, March 19, 1864.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
John A. Poor, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 62 West-st.

The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
George W. Couch, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The U. S. mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE,
Richard Adams, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 98 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 98 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MILITARY.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—This regiment will leave for the seat of war TO-DAY, the 26 inst., without fail. The officers and men are ordered to meet at the Park Barracks, in heavy marching order, by 9 A. M. By order of

JAMES C. RAE, Col. Com. Reg't.
F. M. Crapsi, Adjutant.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read at the meeting of the Society, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by Joshua Leavitt, D. D., *On Denmark—Its Condition and Relations.*

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 188, FOR FIVE Shares; certificate No. 200, for ten shares Brevoort Insurance Company, issued to Whitney B. Noble. Transfer having been stopped, the undersigned has made application to said company for duplicate certificates of issue. [illegible] 52 Hill St., Boston, Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST ..... MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring streets.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
SIXTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this unparalleled exhibition, some of which are: Great War Elephant, Performing Elephant Tippoo Saib, Living Giraffe, Asiatic and African Lions and Lionesses, Bengal and Senegal Leopards, White Bears, Grizzly Bears, Cinnamon Bears, Polaski Bears, young Lions and Lionesses, Royal Bengal Tiger, Brazilian Tigers, Striped and Spotted Hyenas, Burmese Cow, Buffalo, S. A. Tapir, Zebra, English Fallow Deer, Ocelotus and Wild Cats, Cheetahs, Ant-eaters, Japanese Swine, Elk, Llamas, Cashmere Goat, African Bison and Gray Ostriches, S. A. Ostriches, White Peacocks, Pelicans, Black Swans, White and Blue Cranes and Storks, American Eagles, Macaws, Gold and Silver Pheasant, Fishes, Crowned Cranes, Black and Gray Wolves, Possums, African Gazelles, American Deer, Gray, Green, Blue and Red Parrots, Australian birds without number, Badgers, Argolis, Asses, Monkeys and Baboons, etc., etc.

of enormous Boa Constrictors, just landed, besides an immense number of other animals not enumerated in this list.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY.
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
Mr. L. P. HARRISON, OF IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 5, 1864.

The committee having in charge the above entertainment, beg to announce that the following brilliant array of talent have, in the kindest manner, consented to assist:

Mme. G. MEDORI,
(by the kind permission of Max Maretzek.)
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM,
Signor ABELLA.
A GRAND CHORUS FROM THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK SINGING ACADEMY,
AND
THE ARION SOCIETY,
together with a
FULL ORCHESTRA.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at the music stores, and at Irving Hall.

WINTER GARDEN.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH NIGHT
of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
FLORENCE.
Tom Taylor's Great Drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Will be acted to-night with
ITS GREAT CAST,
AS ORIGINALLY PRODUCED IN AMERICA.
BOB BRIERLY, (a Lancashire lad,) Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
EMILY ST. EVREMOND, (with music by Dion Boucicault,) Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Clugen" and "Barney O'Hay,") Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 718 BROADWAY.
Eighteenth week of the MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPICON.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
the genuine
TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET GHOST,
graphically explained and delineated by
ONE WHO KNOWS!!!
and given every afternoon and evening, in addition to some
FIFTY OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VIEWS,
in nature and art, from
EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE,
represented with a brilliancy and fidelity perfectly incredible until they are seen.

Door open at 7; tours begin at 8. Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

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ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:17 A. M. and 3:37 and 6:30 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 11:45 P. M. sleeping car,) 12:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. For Alley, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 4 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 6:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for the above trains: excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 8:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HARLEM AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. SEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Fort Monmouth with trains for Middletown and Bank: Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 5:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:30 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 8:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:30 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—THE UNION ASsociation of the XXIst Ward give notice that they have procured ballots for the election on TUESDAY, March 8, and will supply each district in the ward under the direction of the Union Central Committee. All Union citizens of the ward are invited to cast their ballots to sustain our brave soldiers in the right to vote while fighting for their country.

THOS. MURPHY, President.
Robt. P. Duncan, Secretary.

THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE will hold its regular monthly meeting at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock.

WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.
Henry H. Hurlbut, } Secretaries.
Chas. H. Hall, }

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION for the State of New-York will hold its regular meeting at Rose Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
Samuel Glassby, } Secretaries.
Alfred Goodell, }

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The sixth and last of the COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES on POLITICAL ECONOMY will be delivered by CHAS. HORLAN, Esq., in the LARGE HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock.

Subject:
"GOVERNMENT: ITS FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES."

At the conclusion of this course, two lectures on the "Science of Government" will be delivered by

JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D., LL. D.,

of which due notice will be given.

By order of the trustees,
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LECTURE.—THIRD AND LAST OF THE Lectures by Rev. Dr. Prentiss will be delivered in the 7th-av. U. P. Church, between 12th and 13th sts., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*From Beersheba to Damascus.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

LECTURES TO LADIES.—A FAMILIAR course of twelve Medical Lectures will be given by Mrs. C. L. LOZIER, M. D., commencing TO-DAY, 4 P. M., and continuing every THURSDAY, in her parlors, 104 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Course ticket, $3; single ticket, 25 cents, to be had at the door. Proceeds for a charitable purpose.

POSTPONEMENT.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak in Clinton Hall FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, (instead of THURSDAY, as announced,) at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Paper, Cards and Envelopes, Silver Plated, etc., at Bowdoin's, 304 Broadway, cor. Prince-st. Engraving by mail, and by call.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
24th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
Proprietors ..... JAMES COOKE.
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT WORK
OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
MR. HENRY COOKE'S GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE WITH PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
THE MOST UNPARALLELED SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN AMERICA.
They appear every Afternoon and Evening
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE MAMMOTH EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
ENDLESS VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS.
EATON STONE,
the renowned bare-backed rider,
Mr. R. HEMMINGS,
the celebrated third-tone performer and equestrian,
Madame JEANETTE ELLELEE,
the famed artiste on the corde elastique.

The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Seats 75 cents. Dress Circle 50 cents. Children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 2½; evening, at 7½.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD, Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Circus Olympic, Paris, can, when they will, BEST AFTERNOON AND EVENING FEALS of LAUGHTER and SHOUTS of APPLAUSE.

WALLACK'S.
THURSDAY.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7½; curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate alone on to 11 o'clock.

NINETY-SEVENTH NIGHT
of Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE,
in which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkers, Mr. Fope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Mogan, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Harcott, Miss Le Brun and Miss Carman will sustain their original characters.

FRIDAY—Ninth time. PURE GOLD.
SATURDAY—Ninety-eighth time. ROSEDALE.
MONDAY, Mrs. HOEY'S BENEFIT, first time this season.

LONDON ASSURANCE,
will be produced with appropriate scenery and beautiful appointments.

NIBLO'S GARDEN COMMENCES AT 7 1-2.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.
ENGLISH OPERA.
A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
AND HER CELEBRATED OPERA TROUPE,
Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN,
Mr. W. J. HILL,
Mr. WALTER BISCH,
Mr. R. PENKERS,
Mrs. ARNOLD,
Mrs. E. D. HARDY,
Mrs. W. J. HILL.

TO-NIGHT, first representation of DONIZETTI'S celebrated opera, in three acts, entitled

LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS as LINDA,
supported by the whole troupe.

Will be speedily produced, the DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, SONNAMBULA, BOHEMIAN GIRL, &c.

MRS. HOEY
begs to announce that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, March 7,
Boucicault's most celebrated Comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE,
will be produced for the occasion with
ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
AND
A GREAT CAST.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S
FIRST AND ONLY FAREWELL MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 5, at 1 o'clock.
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, the great Contralto,
Mlle. BARNETHE, Pianist,
Mr. George Simpson, Tenor. Sig. Carlo Patti, Violinist.
Conductors ..... Sig. Abella and J. Behrens.

Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Doors open at 12½. Matinee to commence at 1 o'clock.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, fourth Concert.

Chickering & Sons' pianos are invariably used for Gottschalk's concerts.

HOPE CHAPEL.

Look out for the 27th-st. Ghost, at the Stereoscopicon, EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING this week, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway.

FLAG PRESENTATION AT THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Rev. J. F. Newman, Pastor of this church, having been assigned by Bishop Ames to the charge of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in New-Orleans, the young ladies of the church will present him with a beautiful National Flag on THURSDAY EVENING, for the Carondelet-st. Church, New-Orleans. Miss H. A. Keyser will make the presentation speech. The choir will be under the direction of Prof. J. L. Benjamin, G. F. Benjamin, organist. Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CH

TWO-DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Damascus at Portland and the Hibernia at this Port.

THE WAR IN THE DUCHIES

Preparations for the Attack on Duppel.

The Archduke Maximilian Ready to Leave for Mexico.

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864.

Members of Parliament are talking about the treaties of the last century, while the armies of Austria and Prussia have driven the Danes out of the two Provinces, and are about to attack them in Alsen and Jutland. It is natural enough that the Peers of seventy, seventy-five or eighty years of age, as Prince Metternich remarked the other day at Paris, should have faith in treaties, constitutions and alliances which they helped to make when they were in the prime of their manhood; but the Generals of an advancing army sniff these antiquated and obsolete documents into the mouths of their cannon. While England talks, Germany fights.

The English army press makes the campaign in Denmark the text for a new attack upon the conduct of the war in America. "See what real Generals can do with real, disciplined, European armies." It might be well enough to look at the map first, and the scale of miles appended. Why, the field of operations is about as large as the State of Connecticut, the roads in good order, the advance by rail, and the preponderance of force overwhelming, and that not of raw levies, but the pick of armies numbering in the aggregate nearly or quite a million of men; armies, large numbers of whom were in the campaign of Italy. But our old friend J. B. is not in a good humor. He feels early; his head is down, his brow corrugated; he is uttering low and ominous growls, and now and then only rush in some direction at any

[illegible] Paris, last night, Mr. Dallas relieved his mind upon Russia, for yielding to the threats of the Austrian Government. Earl Russell denied the truth of the statement. He had made up his mind to stop the rams three days before receiving the urgent remonstrance of the American Secretary. "Then why did you say that the matter was under serious consideration?" If you had made up your mind." Cried Dasent. "Because, though I had made up my mind, and wrote to Lord Palmerston what I was going to do, it was under consideration in the Treasury Department," answers Russell. "But how about that dispatch which Mr. Adams did not communicate to you?"

And now the truth comes out at last. Mr. Layard, a few nights ago, in answer to some searching interrogatories of Lord R. Cecil, I believe, declared upon his honor, that the Government had had no intimation of such a dispatch as that of the 11th of July; but last night Earl Russell, pushed to the wall by Disraeli, confessed that Mr. Adams, when he had received any dispatch from Washington which might be unpleasant, had been in the habit of keeping it safe in his pocket, while he informed Earl Russell verbally of its purport, and this, you will remember, is precisely the explanation I gave in one of my recent letters. It is, perhaps, proper to say that I did not get my information from Mr. Adams, or any member of the American Embassy; but it was none the less authentic.

The truth is, that the American Secretary of State has played his cards like a master, and has been ably seconded by Mr. Adams. Earl Russell, like the old man in the story, has come down every time, as soon as the gun was pointed at him, and Mr. Adams has not been obliged to play his trumpery or exposed bluffing. Federal diplomacy has been a series of bl[illegible] more important than many in the field. It was this that made Mr. Mason withdraw to Paris. He saw, long ago, that he had not the least chance with Earl Russell, who treated him with positive discourtesy. America could scarcely wish for a better ally than Earl Russell, and it was by his orders, no doubt, that a Confederate cruiser has just been seized by the British authorities at the Cape of Good Hope. It is not improbable that orders have been sent to other Colonial ports, to seize other Confederate privateers, which, if this policy is really adopted, will be compelled to resort to French and Spanish ports in future.

The news of the proclamation for a draft of five hundred thousand men has created a little surprise, and, perhaps, more than surprise—consternation. A country entering upon the fourth year of a war calls into the field half a million of men, in addition to previous levies of a million and a half. The idea is overwhelming to the English mind. England could send into the field, to the aid of Denmark, say twenty-five, or, at most, thirty thousand men. To raise a hundred thousand, beyond the volunteers or militia embodied for home defence, would be impossible. Yet England sees a country of less population raising annual levies, year after year, of half a million of soldiers. It may well be said that Englishmen do not understand America. They cannot understand the practicability of raising such armies, or of supporting them.

For all this, it would be wrong to say or think that English feeling in respect to the war has undergone any considerable change. If the *Times* is milder in its editorials, it is because of its intimate relations with the Government. Its animus is unchanged. The *Times* is as much Lord Palmerston's organ as the *Morning Post*. But Earl Russell, with the Queen in his favor, is too strong for Palmerston. There are matts agreement on either the Danish question or the American; but the old Tycoon can only keep power by submitting his policy to that of the wildest, irate, "meddling and muddling" Foreign Secretary.

Aside from the Government influence, which restrains its premier organ, there is no change in the press. There is no change in Parliament. No one who has listened to one of its outbursts on the American question, since the opening of the session, from both sides and all parts of the House, can doubt about the very strong and decided sympathies of a large portion of its members. The Confederate loan, also, has gone steadily up from 30 to 32, which shows that the opinion of the Stock Exchange is something like the feeling in the House of Commons. In regard to intervention, the most commonly expressed opinion is, that it would not do just now; but that there was a time, some months ago, when the Government ought to have interfered, in conjunction, of course, with other Powers. The reason why it did not, might possibly be found in that dark and mysterious pocket of Minister Adams, where he keeps those dispatches, which are to be shown, or only talked about, as occasion may require.

On Friday night we are promised a debate on the claims for the vessels and cargoes destroyed by the *Alabama*. Lord Robert Cecil, the other night, characterized them as "baseless." There will, no doubt, be bitter speeches; there will be cheers and laughter, and all those expressions in which members of Parliament so freely indulge; but at the end of a long debate, lasting till 1 or 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Fitzgerald will withdraw his resolution, because he will not dare to carry it to a division.

The Confederate sympathizers are very likely to have the best of it in the debate, though Cobden, Bright and Forster can always command the attention of the House; but when it comes to voting, the Government, on the American question, can command a majority—it is no other way by practically showing the "previous question." But there will be no division. The *Alabama* claims, and all other wrongs, it will be said, belong, not to Parliament, but to the judiciary. The cases of the *Alabama* and the rams are now pending, and on their way to the House of Lords, if they ever reach that lofty bulwark tribunal. So, after plenty of talk, wise or otherwise, the whole matter will be shelved, and left as now, an open question for future debate and negotiation. The claims are considered preposterous; but England is in the way of doing and submitting to preposterous things now-a-days.

The English are anxious not only about the force and numbers of the American army, but the power of American artillery. For a long time Lord Lyons furnished his Government with minute information in regard to artillery experiments and practice, ironclads, &c.; but the extent of military operations made it desirable to have other information, and three officers have been sent over for that purpose. Officers have also been sent to watch the progress of affairs in Denmark. I do not learn whether the military gentlemen dispatched to America are to confine their observations to the Federal armies, or navy, or whether, having seen what they can on one side, they will be instructed to pass over to the other. The information given up to this time has been more minute respecting the Confederate than the Federal armies. We know, so far as English writers have informed us, more of Lee, Longstreet, Johnston and Beauregard than we do of Grant, Meade, Banks and Foster. We have more accurate accounts of Southern than of Northern camps and implements of war.

MONADNOCK.

THE NEWS BY THE DAMASCUS.

Portland, Wednesday, March 2.

The steamship *Damascus*, Capt. Brown, which left Liverpool, at 2.30 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 18th, and Londonderry 19th alt., arrived at Portland at 10.30 o'clock this morning.

The *Nova Scotian* from Portland arrived at Londonderry at 9 o'clock morning of the 18th.

The Manchester *Examiner* believes the Government is resolved to terminate the Galway contract.

The *Great Eastern* was knocked down at auction to the newly formed Great Eastern Steamship Company, for only twenty-five thousand pounds sterling. The company need, however, previously purchased bonds of the old company to the extent of seventy thousand pounds sterling, which must be added to the above purchase money. Another person claims to have bid £32,400 at auction, and demands the ship.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 17th were unimportant. Mr. Laird's bill for a more efficient mode of testing anchors and chain-cables in the merchant service passed its second reading in the Commons after a long discussion.

The funds were inactive, but firm; discount demand moderate, and the tendency in rates downward. Gold was flowing to the Bank.

The rebel loan has further advanced to 54@56.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the arrangements for the departure of the Arch-Duke Maximilian for Paris, en route to Mexico, are complete.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* contends that France and England lose by want of cooperation, and urges the reestablishment of an active alliance to avert the catastrophe which menaces Denmark.

The *Siècle* (liberal organ) demands the support of France for Denmark, so shamefully abandoned by England.

It is stated that the *Moniteur* has been prohibited publishing Prince Napoleon's anti-English speech at the Suez Canal celebration.

The Bourse was firm; rentes 68f. 70c.

THE SCHLESWIG WAR.

The Prussians continued their operations against the intrenchments at Duppel, but the thaw retarded the movement of their heavy artillery, and delayed the attack. It was stated that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia will command the attack.

It is asserted at Rendsberg that the Prussian Commander has summoned the Danes to evacuate Duppel and the Island of Alsen, giving very short delay; failing to comply the Prussian Army would immediately occupy Jutland.

The Danes were strengthening the defences of Duppel and Alsen.

Thirty thousand Prussians are concentrated in the District of Lundeitt.

A Copenhagen paper says the Danish Government has received no proposals respecting an armistice.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has chartered seven steamers to convey four thousand troops to reinforce the Army of the Antilles.

HOLLAND.

The Schieland Palace at Rotterdam, containing a picture gallery and museum, had been burnt.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

London, Friday, Feb. 19.

An attack on Duppel by the Prussian and Austrian forces is imminent, but no news of its commencement has as yet been received.

It is stated that the place is defended by 40,000 Danes.

Commercial Intelligence For Damascus.

Liverpool, Thursday, Feb. 18.

TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester market is dull but firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Sigland, Athta & Co., report: Flour very dull. Wheat dull and easier: Red Winter 8s. 6d. @9s. 6d. Corn heavy, and 6d. lower; mixed 30s. 6d. @31s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Beef steady. Pork quiet and steady. Butter quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and easier. Tallow inactive.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes firm at 30s. for Pots. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and steady. Rosin, small sales. Spirits of Turpentine firm at 76s. for French. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Breadstuffs dull. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice firm. Tallow quiet at 46s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine firm.

Illinois Central Shares, 21@19 discount.

Erie Shares, 62@64.

London, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Consols were quoted on Thursday at 91@91¼ for money.

LATEST MARKETS VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverpool, Friday, Feb. 19.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 40,000 bales, of which 5,500 were taken by speculators and 4,000 by exporters. The market has been irregular, and a partial decline of ⅛d. @ ¼d. has been established, except for American, which is steady and unchanged. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged. Middling Orleans, 67¾d.; Mobiles, 27d.; Uplands 26¾d. Stock in port estimated at 761,000 bales, of which 27,500 are American.

Breadstuffs—Flour heavy and tending downward. Wheat quiet and steady at Tuesday's rates. Corn dull and unchanged.

Provisions—Quiet and unchanged, except Bacon, which is easier. Tallow tending downward.

London, Friday, Feb. 19.

Consols for money 91¼.

The Bullion in the Bank has increased $111,000.

Illinois Central shares 19¾ @19¾ discount. Erie shares 62@63.

VERY LATEST BY THE DAMASCUS.

By Telegraph to Greencastle.

Copenhagen, Thursday, Feb. 18—6 P. M.

The Danish monitor iron-clad *Krolikrake* has attacked Engusund. She attempted to destroy the bridge erected by the Austro-Prussians in the Bruager Peninsula, but could not get near enough to do so, owing to the shallow water. She fired 73 shots, and the German batteries fired 152. One shot went through her funnel.

The Germans drove the Danish pickets from the Sandrur and Nutsi woods. The Danes subsequently rallied in force, when the Germans retired without offering resistance.

The position of the Germans in Brangerland is very dangerous.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

London, Friday, Feb. 19.

English and foreign Wheat and Flour are quiet, at Monday's rates. Barley is firm. Oats steady and in fair demand. Beans and Peas unaltered.

Manchester, Friday, Feb. 19.

The market is dull and inactive. In the absence of business it is difficult to ascertain prices correctly, but we think them scarcely so firm as on Tuesday; at least, quotations are more irregular in the lower numbers.

London, Friday, Feb. 19.

Sugar—Prices unchanged. Coffee quiet; supply light. Tea—A fair business at full terms. Rice—Demand no better; rates full np. Saltpeter quiet. Tallow—Business limited.

Glasgow, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Iron—No. 1, 44s. 6d. cash; mixed numbers, warrants, 44s. 3½d. cash. No. 2, 42s. 6d. Market quiet.

London, Friday, Feb. 19.

Consols [illegible]

THE NEWS BY THE ERNA.

The Inman steamer *Erna*, Capt. McGuigan, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th February, arrived here last evening.

The *City of New-York* reached Liverpool at 5 A. M. on the 17th.

The *Kedar* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 17th.

The *Germania* arrived at Southampton at about 3 A. M. on the 17th.

The *City of Limerick* passed Cape Clear at noon on the 16th.

ANOTHER SHIP BURNT BY THE ALABAMA.

A Bombay telegram, of the 20th January, announces that the rebel steamer *Alabama* was cruising off the west coast of India, and that she had captured and burnt the ship *Emma*, of New-York.

The London *Times*, of the 17th, has an editorial adverse to the Galway Atlantic line, and the subsidy by which it is maintained. In view of the probable break down of the Galway concern, a movement was on foot at Cork to secure the transfer of the subsidy, if possible, to that port.

FRANCE.

The trial of Mazzini and the four Italian conspirators was expected to commence on the 25th of February.

The new Sugar Bill before the French Corps Legislatif is regarded as the most important commercial measure brought forward since the treaty of commerce with England.

The Paris Bourse on the 16th was firmer in tone, and rentes advanced to 68.65.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

The allied Prussian and Austrian armies were, according to the latest reports, devoting all their efforts to secure the Island of Alsen. Siege guns had been placed in position opposite the fortifications of Duppel; pontoon bridges had been rapidly forwarded to the German camp, and every preparation had been made to facilitate an operation, which, notwithstanding the overwhelming numbers of the assailants, must prove one of no ordinary difficulty.

The Prussians had three divisions of gunboats ready for sea.

Danish ships were cruising eastward and westward of the Island of Rugen.

The Danes are said to have made two successful sorties from Duppel, inflicting considerable loss on the Prussians. One Danish regiment, however, which sallied out, is said to have been nearly destroyed.

The Copenhagen journals regard an armistice as inadmissible, which stipulates for the evacuation of Schleswig.

The Danish ships-of-war are said to have been ordered to capture shipping belonging to all the States of the German Confederation.

A strong Danish fleet is said to have arrived off the Island of Alsen, to attack the invading Prussian transports.

ITALY.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Sirmi expressed regret at the condition of the Italians serving in the United States Federal Army, who had been taken prisoners by the Confederates, and asked if it were not possible to obtain their release. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that he could not employ official means, the Government of the South being unrecognized. He would, however, use other means to obtain their liberty or to ameliorate their condition.

POLAND.

The streets adjacent to the citadel of Warsaw were to be demolished in order to make room for the erection of bastions.

The Government had ordered the priests of the Church of the Holy Cross to quit their residence within three days, as it was required for a State Prison. The priests declared they would only yield to force.

INDIA.

The following had been telegraphed from Suez:

Bombay, Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton goods firm and tending upward. Raw Cotton advanced 10@15 rupees. Candy, Cotton Freights to Liverpool 70s.@75s. Exchange 2s. 1d. @2s. 1½d.

The first ships with the Persian Gulf telegraph cable have left Bombay.

Calcutta, Wednesday, Jan 27.

Shirtings improving. Twist quiet. Exchange 2s. 1¼d.

THE BRAZILS.

A Rio dispatch of Jan. 25 announces that a change of Ministry had taken place. Señor Zacarias was President of the new Cabinet.

Buenos Ayres, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Dry American Hides, 35c. @38c.; Wet, 27½c. Tallow, 13½c. Flour declining, with large arrivals. Exchange, 51½; Ounces, 384@39.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT EXPOSED—TWO OF THE LEADERS IN CUSTODY.

Detectives Elder and McCord, of this City, yesterday effected what they regard as a very important arrest. Certainly if all that appears in regard to the case at this stage of it be true the two detectives above named have performed a most timely and valuable service. From the testimony which has thus far been adduced, it seems that a short time since the police authorities of this City and Philadelphia received information from a reliable source that there was a well-organized company, having its headquarters in New-York, with a branch of the same located in Philadelphia. That the purpose of this band was to counterfeit a large number of the Treasury notes of the Brazilian Government, and afterward to circulate them throughout the United States and Europe. Officers Elder and McCord were accordingly detailed to work up the case, at least so far as this City was concerned. After diligent efforts, they yesterday succeeded in securing two men, both of whom are believed to be leaders of this band of counterfeiters. Their names are Jose Gaston, a Portugese, and a Mr. C. A. Van de Linden, a German merchant doing business at No. 37 Broadway, in this City. The prisoners were taken before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, where considerable evidence was taken against them.

Mr. Louis H. F. D'Aguiar, the Consul-General of the Brazilian Government, resident at this port, testified that he had been informed on good authority and verily believed that Jose Gaston and C. A. Van de Linden were, and had been for some time past, engaged in the manufacture of spurious Treasury notes, purporting to be the genuine Treasury notes of the Government which he represented, and that the same was done by the prisoners for the purpose of cheating and defrauding that Government and injuring her credit and financial position in the estimation of other nations.

Detective Elder testified that he and officer McCord arrested Gaston and Van de Linden; that Gaston sometimes goes by the name of Augustine Letterli; that he found in the possession of the latter a few genuine Treasury notes of the Brazilian Government, and a very large number of spurious ones; these counterfeits were in various states of preparation, some of them nearly completed, and others just commenced—none of them entirely finished; Gaston confessed to Elder that he had given orders to a firm of lithographers in Philadelphia to have a large number of these notes executed in imitation of the genuine ones. Gaston further said to the officers that the paper of which they were to be made had all been prepared in water mark at great expense and with much care and skill; that such steps had been taken that in a very short time, if they had not been interrupted in the business, they would have been ready to issue enormous quantities of the counterfeits, not only in this country but in Europe.

Van de Linden, who is considered wealthy, was the man who was to furnish abundant means to have the notes well executed and put properly into circulation, and as compensation for the use of his capital and the risk he ran of being detected, he was to have the "lion's share.

Messrs. Brady and Stewart have been employed by the Brazilian Consul-General to prosecute the case in this City in behalf of that Government, and Mr. Frank Byrne, with others, is engaged as counsel for the prisoners.

At the conclusion of the proceedings yesterday afternoon, Justice Hogan committed both of the accused to answer.

It is stated on good authority that the scheme to flood this country and Europe with counterfeit Treasury notes of Brazil, was originated in the latter country by a thoroughly organized band of men, some of whom are wealthy and influential; that their primary object was to ruin the credit and finances of that nation in the eyes of the whole civilized world, and secondly to enrich themselves as much as possible. At all events it seems to have been a bold and gigantic enterprise. A large number of counterfeiters, both in this City and Philadelphia, are known to have been identified with it, either as leaders or as instruments in the hands of more designing rogues. The police of both cities are actively engaged in trying to secure their arrest.

Gen. Burnside at the Produce Exchange.

Major-Gen. Burnside reached the Produce Exchange yesterday before the close of business. He was in citizen's dress, but was very speedily recognized, and introduced to several representative merchants by the President of the Commercial Association, Mr. Archibald Russell. The gallant officer entered freely into conversation with the merchants present, and seemed highly delighted with the cordiality of his reception, and his obviously great popularity on the floor of 'Change. At the close of the regular business hours, Mr. Baxter called the assemblage to order, and formally announced the object of the visit of Gen. Burnside.

Mr. J. Hooker Hedrick was chosen Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Baxter then referred at length to the aim of Gen. Burnside in honoring the Produce Exchange with his presence, and, in the course of his remarks, spoke very eulogistically of the high personal character, the unselfish patriotism and professional reputation of their distinguished guest.

Gen. Burnside spoke next. On rising, he was greeted with cheers, repeated several times. He had intended to speak on business only, but the enthusiastic reception which he had met with first claimed a distinct and grateful recognition from him. He then briefly reviewed the history of the Ninth Army Corps, from its organization in New-York, through the campaigns in North Carolina, in Virginia, in Maryland, in the Southwest and in East Tennessee. He stated that the Ninth Corps had never lost a color nor a gun, but, in its first three months' campaign in North Carolina had taken nearly 4,000 prisoners and over 150 pieces of artillery.

He explained that he did not approve of the policy of paying any additional hand-money to brokers, beyond that allowed by Government, for bringing in recruits to the military depots; but, as that policy had been adopted by other organizations with success, it became a necessity with the friends of the Ninth Army Corps to do likewise. To enable them to do so, a fund had been already raised by private subscription which was not yet exhausted, and until it should be, he would not call on his friends at the Produce Exchange for any further pecuniary aid. He, however, would advise the appointment of a committee of merchants to confer with the committee (headed by Mr. James M. Brown) of the old friends of the corps, and learn what was really necessary to be done to promote the good work, and this committee, in the event of further monetary aid being required, could make known to the Commercial Association the wants of the corps in this respect. He said the brokers generally desired to get as much money as they could for bringing forward recruits for the army, and the friends of the corps would therefore have to pay the brokers as liberally as had been done by other organizations, or they could not obtain the men. The General then referred in very complimentary terms to Col. W. A. Howard, of the Thirteenth New-York Artillery, long connected with the Ninth Corps, who followed in a brief, pertinent and humorous address, approbatory of the hand-money policy and complimentary to his gallant Commander. He urged the merchants to contribute generously to the Ninth Army Corps, and they never would be sorry for aiding in raising 30,000 men for special service under Gen. Burnside.

The Secretary then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting, recognizing the unswerving loyalty, devoted patriotism, and eminent services to his country, of Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside, do hereby welcome him to the floor of the Produce Exchange.

Resolved, That, appreciating the importance of Gen. Burnside's present endeavors to fill up the ranks of the Ninth Army Corps, we recommend his efforts in this direction to the cordial sympathy and patriotic consideration of the members of this Association.

Resolved, That a committee of five be now appointed by the Chair, to aid him in this work, by soliciting subscriptions and otherwise.

Mr. James P. Wallace moved the adoption of the resolutions, which motion was duly seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Baxter next designated the Committee, provided for in the resolutions, as follows: Messrs. E. W. Coleman, J. S. Holcomb, Benjamin C. Bogart, J. H. Herrick, and Ambrose Snow. No further business being before the meeting, it was declared adjourned.

Secretary Chase's Opinion on the Pay of Colored Soldiers.

Treasury Department, Monday, Feb. 29, 1864.

Dear Sir: I have received the petition that Congress will pass such laws as will put the soldiers of our army on the same footing as to bounty, pay and pensions, without regard to difference of complexion.

I have no doubt of the expediency or justice of such legislation. Yours, very truly,

Vincent Colyer, Esq. S. P. CHASE.

Evening Exchange.

$25,000 Amer Gold	160¾	100 Rud. R. R.	154
10,000 do	160¾	100 do	b3. 154¼
10,000 do	160¾	100 do	b10. 154¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	125¾	1000 Reading R.	139
500 Erie R.	60. 113¾	100 Harlem R. Pref	121
200 do	113¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	141
300 do	113¾	300 Mich. So. R.	69
150 do	113¾	400 Ill. Cen. R.	134¾
100 do	b0. 113¾	100 do	134¾
1000 do	113¾	1000 do	b10. 135
100 do	c3. 113¾	200 do	134¾
500 do	b3. 114	300 do	134¾
1000 do	114	500 Pittsburg R.	118
400 do	114	200 Fort Wayne	99
400 do	114¼	100 do	b5. 99
300 do	c3. 114¼	100 Cumb. Coal	67¾
200 Harlem R.	18	100 Canton Co.	81¾
100 do	b0. 18¼	200 do	81¾
400 do	18¾	200 do	c30. 81¾
800 do	18	300 Quick. Min. Co.	87¾
700 do	b10. 18¾	200 do	87¾
100 do	b3. 19¾	100 Cen. Coal Co.	74¾
200 do	19¾	100 do	74¾
		100 do	74

Arrivals in the City.

Col. D. T. Jenkins, of the United States Army; Hon. L. Underwood, J. S. Eldridge and wife, and G. W. Bond, of Boston, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

George Worth, of California; T. P. Newton, of Newport; Wm. Andrews, of Ithaca; G. Lincoln, of New-York; E. Wagner, of Baltimore; E. Wright, of St. Louis, and S. E. Hanson, of Boston, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. H. St. John, of Vermont; J. M. Stebbins, of Springfield; A. Vansantwood, of Albany; H. B. Fry and E. W. Grouse, of Philadelphia; H. C. Roemer, of Toledo, and R. Morris, of Washington, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. B. F. Rexford, of Norwich; L. H. Tappan, of Troy; A. D. Jessup, of Philadelphia; J. S. Stone and Z. Cushing, of Boston; A. B. Smith, of Wisconsin; Capt. D. S. Babcock, of Stonington, and S. S. Barnard, of Detroit, are stopping at the Astor House.

(Advertisement.)

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For military officers and those who often overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather, they will give prompt relief in coughs and colds, and can be carried in the pocket, to be taken as occasion requires.

(Advertisement.)

The Phrenological Journal for March—Contains several interesting subjects. The Eye—Its Color, Natural Language, etc.; "A Change of Heart"—Conjugal Resemblances—The Future American—"The Jerks"—Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc. Only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. The Nos. for January, February and March sent by first post for 45 cents.

Fowler & Wells,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

A Rap, Beware the Greatest Curse the Human Family Is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

"Wait a Little Longer."—In a few brief days Knox will startle the public and delight his customers by the introduction of his Spring style of hat. It will be novel, for Knox designed it. Beautiful, becoming, seasonable and stylish, for Knox, with a proper appreciation of his calling, invests all his fabrics with these qualities. To buy a hat that will at once please and satisfy you, visit Knox, No. 213 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

The readers of the Times are invited to examine the Spring opening of English royal velvet and Brussels carpetings; also, to the elegant assortment of threeply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, druggets, oil-cloths, from three to eighteen feet wide; table and piano covers, &c., at Hiram Anderson's ten specious salesrooms, No. 59 Bowery. His goods are all guaranteed to purchasers at reasonable prices. Be particular, and look for No. 59 Bowery.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring's Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

March 2—*By steamship Baltic, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Jones and child, London; Mrs. Amelia Dock and daughter, Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. Clement Dixon, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. M. Brogan, San Francisco; W. H. Lowry, New-York, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

By steamship Eagle, from Havana—R. Watson and son, F. Amedin, M. Herzenberger, F. Bach, Mr. Dusring, B. H. Bartol, Miss Bartol, Mrs. H. R. Bishop, Miss H. Bishop and servant, D. Knowlton, Miss R. Beutil, Miss Bisbee and servant, J. Knowlton, Miss R. Beutil, Miss J. Kompart, G. Christie and daughter, E. H. Rogers, W. Hicox, Mrs. Hicox, Mrs. Geo. T. Sampson and lady, R. McCabe and 3 children, J. H. Gossler, A. Catalino, J. Rogers, J. Richard, J. O. Evans, O. Edmanston, S. Mad-rid, S. P. Bernardeau, M. Gilles, A. Amilie, J. Martinez, Mrs. S. S. Owsey and 3 children, Mrs. M. S. Smith, L. B. Sampson, C. H. Tyler, A. F. Dowe, M. Shaden, W. L. Thomas, R. Lee, E. H. Bateman, E. G. Fuller & Grandson, Gen. Banks.

Sun rises..... 6 32 | Sun sets..... 5 43 | Moon rises. 2 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 30 | Gov. Island.. 4 14 | Hell Gate.. 5 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Caledonia, (Br.) Craig, Liverpool, F. McDonald & Co.; Hecla, (Br.) Macaulay, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Kangaroo, (Br.) Bridgeman, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamers Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Jas. Hand; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Annie, Davis, Providence, C. E. Knox & Co.

Ship Donau, (Hamb.) Helvich, Hamburg; Ortiz, Stetson, San Francisco, Comstocks & Co.

Barks Salama, (Russ.) Dahlstedt, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Julia Heyn, (Prus.) Leechfeldt, Marseilles, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Gauss, (Bren.) Weiling, London, Rucker Bros.; Jane Maria, (Fr.) Verris, Havre, Slocum & Edye.

Brigs Burchard S. Torrey, Haskell, Philadelphia, A. F. Daily & Co.; Highland Mary, (Br.) Schroeder, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning; S. G. Throop, (Br.) McLellan, Havre, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Benl. Delano, Baxter, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Elizabeth Berry, Chamberlain, Havana, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners New-York, Faulkins, Boston, J. C. Dayton; Elizabeth, Emery, Washington, T. M. Mayhew; Dan. McPhee, Wixon, Baltimore, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Emily, Morrell, Stamford, M. Briggs & Co.; E. M. Duffield, Jones, Alexandria, L. Kenny; S. T. King, ——, Calais, Jed Frye & Co.; Hawkins, Ingraham, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; A. Kelly, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Prince Alfred, ——, Newbern, M. T. Bunyon & Co.; Ann Eldridge, Lake, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Bunyon & Co.; Otis, Carll, Fall River, Wm. Salem & Co.; Charlotte, Graves, Stonington, Wm. S. Brown.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, from Havana Feb. 27, at 1¾ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Feb. 26, 4:30 P. M., off Charleston, spoke U. S. stmr. Decoyah, March 1, 3 P. M., signalized steamship Corsica, bound for Havana.

Steamship Etna, (Br.) McGuigan, Liverpool Feb. 17, via Queenstown 18th, at 3:40 P. M., with mdse. and 371 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship St. Andrew, (Br.) Scott, Glasgow Jan. 20, via Portland Feb. 22, at 6 A. M., with mdse. and 19 passengers to Frances MacDonald.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship George Burbut, Mason, New-Orleans 16 ds., with molasses, etc., to Starkes, Clearman & Co. Feb. 27, 20 miles north of Cape Hatteras, spoke U. S. supply steamer Grand Gulf, bound S.

Ship Kneipp, (Brem.) Schmidt, Havre 30 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong W. and S. W. winds most of the passage. No date on the Banks, saw ship New-York, bound W.

Bark Return, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Billam, Rochelle 30 ds., with brandy, etc., to Boyd & Hincken. Has had heavy westerly gales nearly the whole passage; in lat. 45 10, lon. 45, passed large quantities of field ice. Feb. 10, lat. 44 40, lon. 46 30, saw a ship to windward, with nothing but fore and mizzen masts standing, and apparently abandoned and waterlogged; at night came on and snowing at the time, could not board her.

Park Twilight, (of St John, N. B.) Sewell, Matamoras 28 ds., with cotton, etc., to O. C. Duncan & Co. Dec. 31, while lying off Matamoras, during a gale from the N., an unknown brig came in collision, carrying away our bowsprit, figure-head, cutwater, etc.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, Zaza 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. & R. J. Peters. Had heavy head winds most of the passage.

Bark Express, Bahra, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to Bixby & Co.

Brig Amanda, (Dan.) Von Ehren, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had very heavy weather. Jan. 19, lat. 19 S., lon. 33 07, spoke whaling bark Canton Packet; Allen, from New-Bedford, on a cruise—all well on board; received letters from her.

Brig Hermanus Isaac, (Hol.) Takes, Bonaire Jan. 28, Curacoa Feb. 4, with salt to C. F. Perauhn. Sld. in company with schr. Cressie, for New-York from Curacoa.

Brig Pedro, (of Turks Island.) Wallace, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar to Peck & Church.

Brig Polite Jones, (of Digby, N. S.) Lent, Matamoras 24 ds., with cotton, etc., to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Anna, (Br.) Farr, Nassau 11 ds., with cotton to M. J. Pettit & Co. Came via Long Island Sound.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Perry, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Albert Jamesson, Savage, Rockland 17 ds., with barley to E. F. Buck & Co.

Schr. John J. Ames, Baker, Boston 6 ds., with fish to Crowley & Co.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Tucker, Fairhaven.

Schr. Rattler, Sullivan, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Wild Rover, McDonald, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza Rebecca, Price, Fall River.

BELOW—One brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

March 1—Bark Christobal.
Brig Wicks.
March 2—U. S. supply steamship Newburn, for the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Steamships Virginia, for Liverpool; Hecla, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Glasgow.
From Quarantine—U. S. steam gunboat Glaucus.
Ship Monarch of the Sea.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 2—Arr. bark St. Andrew, from Smyrna; brig Madelana, from Messina.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 29—Arr. brig Chas. Miller, Brewer, from New-Orleans 8th. Pass 11th, for Boston; schrs. Envoy, Pearl, Baltimore, for Bath; Marescybo, Henley, and Francisco, Kelly, Portland, for New-York; Harriet, Pease, and Planet, Dumot, Rockland, for do; Gertrude Horton, Jamesson, do, for Ubergeist; Fannie A. Bailey, Crosby, Philadelphia, for Eastport.

Sailed—Schrs. Henry, Emma, A. Higgins, Pavilion, J. G. Curtis, Pallas